THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. LIX. FRIDAY MORNNG, APRIL 25, 1845. NO. 31.

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 18, 1845.

THE RAIL ROAD BILL LOST.

It is with feelings of deep regret and chagrin that we are compelled to announce the failure of the Bill granting the right of way through this State to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It was indefinitely postponed in the House, last Monday, by a vote of 55 to 33, just after the bill appropriating $50,000 for the relief our city had passed. We venture to say, there is not a dozen citizens in this place who would not rather have had the bill than ten times the amount appropriated. Our city, prostrate as she is, did not ask the State f r *charity*. The committee appointed by our citizens, only asked for a *loan*—something to help us in our present emergency. From our sister cities, and from our countrymen in general, we receive with gratitude the evidences of their benevolence and sympathy, because they may unfortunately be in a condition to need our benevolence in return, and because it is a debt due to humanity. But from the State we ask only protection. Let the State do *justice* by Pittsburgh, and she can help and sustain herself.

However, although we have received a temporary defeat, we intend to press the matter at the next session, and in the meantime try to convince our Philadelphia friends that they are standing in their own light in opposing this measure. Nothing so disastrous to the State works could take place as the termination of that road below this city. Believing this to be capable of demonstration, and also firm y believing that the road will find its way to the Ohio river at some point, we shall not cease our efforts to secure it for this city, as best for Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and we do not at all despair of success.

MORE HELP COMING.

We were informed last evening by a gentleman, just from West Alexander, Washington county, that the citizens of that neighbourhood are collecting a large quantity of provisions for the sufferers by the late fire. The first wagons will be despatched this day, and others will continue to arrive. The articles will be consigned to Hampden, Smith & Co.

DONATIONS.

Henry Earl, Esq., Treasurer of the Relief Fund, acknowledges the following:

Amount prev ously acknowledged	$331 55
Mr. W. W. Fearns, Pittsburgh	50 00
Chester Jennings, City Hotel, N. Y.	100 00
Coleman & Stetson, Astor House, N. Y.	100 00
Curtis & Haud, Phila.	100 00
Richard Bdle, Esq., Phila.	50 00
Citizens of Steubenville	500 00
James B Irwin, Pittsburgh, in Groceries	100 00
R. H. Peebles, Pittsburgh, in Groceries	100 00
Total	$1,608 55

HONOR TO STEUBENVILLE.

It is with the utmost pleasure we publish the annexed letter from the worthy Mayor of our neighbor, Steubenville. It is just such an one as might qe expected, and enclosed the munificent sum of $500 for the relief of the distressed sufferers by the great fire. May our good neighbors be preserved from all like disasters.

STEUBENVILLE, April 15th, 1845.

To the Mayor and Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to instructions to me given, and much in accordance with my own feelings, I herewith transmit to you the sum of five hundred dollars. My instructions for so doing are found in the following resolution, passed this day by our town council, to wit:

"*Resolved*, By the Town Council that the Mayor issue an order on the Treasury, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and that he forward the same to the Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, to be distributed by the Mayor and City Council of Pittsburgh, to the sufferers by the late calamatous fire, which has swept over said city."

The above resolution was passed by the wish (expressed in open meeting,) of the citizens of this place, who assembled for the purpose of devising the first mode of relief to their fellow-citizens in Pittsburgh.

I can only add that with the enclosed go my sympathies. The awful calamity which has fallen upon your city, calls forth the sensibilities of my heart, and I doubt not that the citizens of this place sympathize most deeply with the unfortunate. God knows, it may ere long be our lot to share a like calamity. Feeling this, our corporation could not do less than forward the above sum to you;—under existing circumstances, as a corporation, we could not do more. I hope the kind feelings which have prompted this donation, may ever exist between this and your city. I am very respectfully, yours, &c.

JAMES McKENNEY, Mayor.

☞Messrs. COLEMAN & STETSON, of the Astor House, New York, have authorized the Mayor of Pittsburgh to draw on them for $100, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire. They have also generously invited Mr. CROSSAN, of the Monongahela House, and his family, to make the Astor House his home as long as agreeable.

CHESTER JENNINGS, of the City Hotel, New York, has also sent $100 for the relief of the sufferers. The prompt generosity of these gentlemen, is worthy of all praise.

Here is another generous act which deserves to be remembered:

Extract of a letter from a house in Philadelphia:

"Messrs. LOGAN & KENNEDY:—Your favor of the 12th inst. just at hand, we deeply sympathize with you in the awful fire which has desolated a large part of your city. Much excitement prevails here; a meeting is to be held to-morrow, for the relief of your sufferers, in the meantime we have placed to your credit *one hundred dollars*, which you will oblige us by dispensing in the way which you may think will afford the most relief to the sufferers by this awful dispensation of Providence, Yours, &c.

CURTIS & HAUD.

Philadelphia, April 14th, 1845."

☞When the fire had assumed a very threatening appearance, Messrs. HAYS & BLACK, of the firm of D. LEECH & Co. brought *seven* drays belonging to their establishment to the city, and set them to work saving the property of the Merchants. At this business they worked until driven off by the intense heat. One of them was driven down to the edge of the river, above the Bridge with a load, and had to take out his horse and ride around by the Canal to save himself.

☞Messrs. JONES & QUIGG commenced the day after the fire to rebuild their *then* nearly completed Steel and Coach Spring Works. Success to such energy.

☞Mr. R. E. SEELERS saved part of his stock, and the rest is covered by an available Policy of Insurance.

☞There is no movement in New York, as we can discover, for our relief.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, April 14, 1845.

GENTLEMEN:—The terrible disaster which has befallen your city, was the theme of conversation in all circles here to-day—a feeling of deep sorrow and condolence for the stricken city and its people has been strongly exhibited by all with whom I have met. The announcement of the conflagration and its destructive extent, by Mr. Bigham, created an intense interest in the House in favor of aiding the houseless and shelterless, and drew tears to many an eye unused to such emotion.

At 11 o'clock, the Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the following Message from the Governor, with the papers accompanying:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—The destroyer has come upon our Western Emporium. It is estimated that one third of the City of Pittsburgh, including two thirds of the business capital was consumed by fire on Thursday last. The mind is appalled by the contemplation of this desolation. About 1100 dwellings are in ruins—six or eight thousand inhabitants are houseless and homeless, and millions of property are destroyed. This visitation of Providence strikes from beneath us all self-dependence, and enforces the instruction from the Book of Life, that "other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ," and the necessity of that faith, "that looks for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and Maker is God."

A week ago Pittsburgh was like the season expanding its energies, renewing its vigor, and animated with abundant life. Now its strength is humbled. A more hospitable, benevolent and energetic people than its citizens can no where be found. The weight of their present distress is tremendous. It appeals for some relief with resistless force. I have had an interview with a committee of the citizens, and received a wrttten communication from them. This, and a letter which has been received while this message is transcribing, are herewith transmitted. They give a graphic outline of their loss, and express manly confidence in their ultimate ability to restore it.

This is one of those public calamities that speaks to the whole people and their representatives, in terms that are felt and understood by all. It invokes your immediate attention. I shall most heartily concur in any measure of relief, which your wisdom may suggest, knowing that it will be worthy of the commonwealth that gives and the people who receive.

FRS. R. SHUNK.

Executive Chamber, April 14, 1845.

PITTSBURGH, April 12th, 1845.

His Excellency FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

DEAR SIR:—We inplore you, in behalf of a ruined city, in behalf of thousands of helpless women and children, and in the name of the Most High, and for the sake of every humane and benevolent emotion of the heart of man, to extend by the interposition of authority vested in the Executive the session of the Legislature now drawng to a close, in order that the conditionof this suffering and prostrate people may be laid before the General Assembly, for the purpose of considering such suggestions for their relief as we confidently trust will meet the prompt and willing assent of the constituted authorities of the State.

With great respect, &c.,

R. C. GRIER,
W. ROBINSON, Jr,
W. McKNIGHT,
E. SIMPSON,
THO. LIGGETT, Jr.,
HENRY S. MAGRAW,
LYON, SHORB, & Co.,
WILLIAM J. HOWARD Mayor,
CHARLES SHALER,
GEORGE A. BAYARD,
JAMES A. BRIGGS,
J. B. IRWIN,

In behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM J. HOWARD *Mayor.*

To His Excellency, FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned, on part of the citizens of Pittsburgh, desire to call your attention to the extensive calamity which has befallen the city of Pittsburgh from a conflagration more disastrous than any that ever occurred since the union of the States.

Herewith is a copy of the proceedings of the Select and Common Councils of the city, authorizing one of the undersigned to proceed to Harrisburg, and submit the facts to your Excellency.

At a joint meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, held April 11, 1845, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, a very large portion, comprising probably more then a third of the population is suffering, and two-thirds of the wealth of the city of Pittsburgh is smouldering in ruins, by a dispensation of Providence, unprecedented in the United States, and the extent and universality of the confusion and disaster, are at this moment beyond all computation—carrying the hopes and fortunes of thousands upon thousands in a ruin that beggars estimate or description, and sets at naught all hopes of private or local relief, and appeals irresistably to the liberality of the legislature and the country,

Resolved, That the Hon. C. Darragh be authorized to proceed at once to the seat of government, and press upon the authorities there, the claims and necessity for such liberal provisions of law as will mitigate the enormous losses and suffering of a prostrate community, and for this purpose to forego for a few days the adjournment of the legislature, until some adequate and appropriate measures of relief can be agreed upon. Signed,

MORGAN ROBERTSON,
President of Common Council.
GEORGE W. JACKSON,
President of Select Council.

ATTEST
E. J. ROBERTS, *Clerk of Council.*

In pursuance of these instructions from the municipal authorities, one of the undersigned left his distressed fellow citizens, on Friday the 11th inst., and came directly to this place, and we now very respectfully ask permission to give to your Excellency, a brief statement of the terrible calamity that has befallen the city of Pittsburgh:

On Thursday the 10th instant at 12 o'clock at noon, a fire broke out in some frame buildings, situate on the South East corner of Ferry streets. For two or three weeks before the weather had been dry and the winds prevailed to a great extent. At the time of the discovery of the fire the wind was blowing fresh from a few points north of west. In a very brief space of time, the flames had spread throughout the square, and communicated fire to one of the opposite squares. The wind continued to increase, and with it the conflagration extended, until it enveloped at least one third of the city in a tempest of flame. The fire extending along Ferry street South to First street, consuming the whole square; it crossed from the south side of Third street to the north side, and burnt that block with the exception of one or two houses; it passed east of Market street, and consumed more than one-half of the block between Third and Fourth streets; it passed up Third street to Diamond ally and destroyed the larger part of the block between Fourth street and Diamond ally; it went up Diamond ally to the base of Grant's Hill, and consumed all the buildings between Diamond ally and the Monongahela river. Its easterly course was only arrested when every house or building, with very few exceptions, were destroyed. It passed from the city into Kensington, and destroyed that town.

Your Excellency is acquainted with the topography of the city of Pittsburgh, and will see at once that the burnt district comprises most of the large business houses, and many of the most valuable factories. Intelligent citizens have estimated the extent of the fire, as covering at least one third of the geographical extent of the city, and two-thirds of its value. We cannot now undertake to estimate the value of the merchandize, household goods, furniture, &c. lost or destroyed, in this disastrous conflagration. We think we can safely say, that the loss cannot fall short of six or eight millions of dollars.

The Bridge over the Monongahela river was entirely consumed. The magnificent Hotel, erected at a vast expense, known as the "Monongahela House," is a ruin; cotton factories, iron works, Hotels, glass works, and several churches, are prostrated in the general desolation. It is estimated that not less than eleven hundred houses were destroyed, the greater number of which were buildings of a large and superior kind.

Thousands of our fellow citizens have been by this painful bereavement thrown out of shelter and lost their whole property. It is also to be apprehended that many of them may for a time be thrown out of employment; and this class of the sufferers will demand the full liberality and aid of the inhabitants our unfortunate city.

The undersigned in submitting this brief and hastily drawn statement, would respectfully suggest to your Excellency, the propriety and necessity of submitting to the Legislature, in an official message, the duty of rescinding the resolution which fixed on Tuesday, 15th inst., as the time for the adjournment of the Legislature. Should the Legislature rescind the resolution for adjournment, (as it cannot be doubted they will) correct information as to the extent of the calamity will be heard from Pittsburgh in a day or two, and measures can be taken to relieve, as far as possible, the distressing circumstances now attending and surrounding the second city in the State.

We have indeed encountered a sad reverse in the onward progress of our city; but the same enterprising people are there—the same energies are there—aid—temporary relief is what is wanted to rebuild the city, and enable her to rise from the ruins more prosperous than ever. The undersigned will on to-morrow transmit to your Excellency a more full and detailed history of the conflagration, and should also be pleased to attend any committee the Legislature in its wisdom may see fit to constitute, in reference to this matter.

We have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's obedient servants,
C. DARRAGH,
W. M'CANDLESS.

Harrisburg, April 13, 1845.

As soon as the foregoing papers were read, Mr. Cooper introduced a bill for the relief of the city of Pittsburgh, which passed at once, unanimously. It was amended in the Senate, and the House concurred in a portion of the amendments. The Senate receded from the rest, and the bill passed both houses, and was immediately signed by the Governor.

This bill grants to the city of Pittsburgh, for the relief of the sufferers in the city and Kensington, the sum of $50,000; and the quarterly cancellation of relief notes is suspended for that purpose—the Treasury being almost beggared. The bill further releases the citizens of the burnt district from taxes for three years, and also suspends the exaction of shop tax, or collection of licenses for retailing foreign merchandize. These, I believe, are the principal features of the bill, as it passed. Mr. Darragh has, doubtless forwarded the bill entire.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill, I am sorry to inform you, was killed to-day in the House. Mr. Bigham made an able speech in its favor, appealing to the east to extend justice to the desolated city of the west; and Mr. Burtel also addressed the House to the same end. Mr. Burnsides and others opposed—and it was postponed indefinitely, on motion of Mr. Kunkel of Dauphin, by a vote of 55 to 33.

The Girard Bank bill was refused consideration, 39 to 31.

The Senate killed the New York and Erie Railroad bill by a vote of 14 to 12. The Armstrong county Bank bill passed, together with a multitude of local bills.

Horace M. Martin, reporter for the Pennsylvanian, was expelled from both Houses to day, for a libellous letter in that paper of Saturday. The vote in the Senate stood 15 to 9—in the House 47 to 27.

☞The following is the act passed by the Legislature for the relief of Pittsburgh:

AN ACT f r the relief of the city of Pittsburgh.

WHEREAS by a conflagration of unparalelled magnitude, the city of Pittsburgh has been nearly destroyed, and thousands of her citizens made houseless and destitute, and

Whereas charity and benevolence are as much the duties of States as individuals; therefore,

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*: That the sum of Fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the relief and benefit of the sufferers from the late destructive fire in the city of Pittsburgh—the said sum to be distributed amongst the destitute by the authority and under the direction of the Mayor and Select and Common Councils of said city.

SECT. 2. That the whole amount of State and County tax heretofore assessed and unpaid upon the personal property and real estate upon which the buildings have been destroyed by the late fire within the first and second wards of said city and within the town of Kensington, is hereby returned to the persons liable for the same, and that for the years 1846, 1847 and 1848 no taxes for State or County purposes shall be assessed on or collected of the aforesaid real estate in said wards and town of Kensington.

SECT. 3. That all persons heretofore doing business within the said wards and town of Kensington, whose property or merchandize has been destroyed by the late fire, are hereby released from the payment of all licences of any kind whatsoever, which have been assessed or returned for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

SECT. 4. That the State Treasurer is hereby directed to pay to the Mayor and Select and Common Councils of the said city, for the purpose aforesaid, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury, and the cancellation of relief notes for the ensuing quarter is hereby suspended, and that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars mentioned in the act entitled, an act to establish an asylum for the insane poor of this Commonwealth, to be called the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital and Union Asylum for the Insane, shall be retained by the State Treasurer, and paid out of the said notes directed by law to be cancelled on the 30th day of September next.

FINDLEY PATTERSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. P. WILCOX,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved April 14, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

FRS. R. SHUNK.

☞The people of Cincinnati have held a meeting, and appointed Ward Committees, to solicit aid for the sufferers of this city.

☞A meeting has also been held in Washington, and Committees appointed for every township.

THE GREAT FIRE.

As this terrible and disastrous event is one to be long remembered, and rehearsed to our children's children, we shall record every thing bearing upon it, worthy of preservation. Among these, nothing is more grateful and deserving of remembrance, than the tokens of sympathy, and the acts of benevolence received from abroad.—We shall, therefore, occupy a considerable share of our space, in the absence of any other very important intelligence, in recording such acts and testimonials.

The Baltimore American, of Tuesday morning, publishes the following:

THE PITTSBURGH FIRE—TOWN MEETING.—The fearful destruction of property at Pittsburgh, by which many persons have been suddenly reduced from a condition of comfort and plenty to a state of destitution and suffering, is an event well calculated to make a powerful appeal to the kind sympathies of the philanthropic in every part of the country. In the city of Baltimore this appeal has met with a lively response in the hearts of many of our citizens, and they will be gratified, therefore, to see that the city Councils are about to pass a resolution requesting the call of a general Town Meeting, for the purpose of devising measures for the relief of the sufferers.

Since the above was in type we have received from the Mayor the following call for a meeting to be held this afternoon:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
April 15, 1845.

At the desire of a number of my fellow citizens I most respectfully invite a geueral Town Meeting at the „Exchange" on this afternoon at 4 o'clock, to take into consideration the awful calamity which has lately befallen our fellow citizens of Pittsburgh, and to devise measures for their relief. JACOB G. DAVIES, Mayor.

The Philadelphia papers of Tuesday, publish the following call for a public meeting.

PUBLIC MEETING.

☞A meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia will be held at the Exchange THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, to express their condolence with their brethren of Pittsburgh, on the frightful and destructive calamity, by which they have been recently visited, and to take such measures as may be deemed expedient for their relief.

Edward King,	G. M. Dallas,
Jas. Campbell,	P. M'Call,
Robt. Stein & Co.	Richard Vaux,
Thos. Reath,	J. Dunlap,
Stephen Baldwin,	Morton McMichael.
Bevan & Humphreys,	Browns & Bowen,
Chas. Massey, Jr.	Jas. Page,
Robt. Burton,	S. Morris Waln,
A. C. Craig & Co.	R. Patterson & Co.
H. & A. Cope & Co.	Elis M. Schnabel,
John A. Brown,	Henry A. Phillips,
Jas. W. Orr,	R. Toland,
C. G. Childs,	Jos. R. Chandler,
Henry M. Watts,	Jonas R. M'Clintock,
James M. Davis,	Jas. W. Brown.

The United States Gazette makes some very judicious remarks in reference to this meeting, and says:

"Philadelphia will hasten to distinguish her known charity by that promptness which doubles all gifts. We say not this by way of stirring up our townsmen to any extraordinary liberality.—We know them too well. We have been among them too often. We have too frequently distributed their gifts, to think they need more than a knowledge of the existence of such a duty, to be anxious to perform it. But it seems meet that one of the organs of public sentiments should be heard at a distance, and especially at Pittsburgh, uttering the feelings of the Philadelphians."

The United States Gazette has also copies our diagram, showing the extent of the fire.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has quite a long article on the subject, from which we take the following extract:

"But every town and village in the State should come forward and assist to swell the fund of friendship and benevolence. The Keystone of the Arch should act in such a manner under the calamity, as to illustrate in a truly commendable spirit, the warm hearted, kindly, and brotherly character of her community. Pittsburgh is, or was, the second city of the State, and the blow that prostrates her temporarily, cannot but be felt in every fibre of the Commonwealth. Pennsylvanians, therefore, should regard the disaster as one in which they all, more or less, participate; while the rich and poor, the humble and the exalted, should consider it a solemn duty to assist, each to the utmost of his ability, in soothing the sorrow and relieving the wants of the hundred who have been thrown houseless and pennyless upon the world.

"Philadelphia should act promptly and in the most liberal spirit. We should show that in matters of this kind, the citizens of "the City of Brotherly Love," are not only keenly alive to the distresses of their brethren of Pittsburgh, but are disposed to contribute in the way of relief and assistance in the most generous manner. The poorest should give something on such an occasion, while the rich should regard it as a peculiar privilege to bestow hundreds and thousands of their abundant means.

"Our neighbors of other States will also, no doubt, act in a becoming manner. The example of Philadelphia with regard to the great New York fire, will not be lost upon our brethren of the "Commercial Emporium." Boston and Baltimore will also do something. But here at home, in the city of Philadelphia, and in the State of Pennsylvania, we have the best right to appeal and to look for generous aid. Shall the appeal be made in vain? Will the response be in the right, the generous, the benevolent, the truly Christian spirit! Will we, one and all, in this matter remember the golden rule, and act it out as far as in our power! There are periods when acts of liberal generosity, when thousands given promptly by the favorites of fortune, not only have the happiest tendency for the time, but live and linger in the memory for years, as beacons and examples of philanthropy and munificence, well calculated to exalt humanity, and to prove that man sometimes rises in a god-like spirit, superior to his selfish nature. Shall we not enjoy the pleasure of recording some such acts with reference to the Pittsburgh sufferers!

Our friends at Meadville, in Crawford County, have acted with an energy and promptness which bespeaks true benevolence and cordial sympathy. From the Meadville Gazette and Advocate, of Wednesday last, we copy the following proceedings:

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Meadville, convened at the Court House on Monday evening, April 14, for the purpose of dvising means for aiding the sufferers by the late fire in Pittsburgh;

JOHN REYNOLDS, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and

EDGAR HUIDEKOPER, Secretary.

On motion, *D. Dick, H. S. Huidekoper, and D. Derickson, Esqs.*, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas accounts have reached us through the newspapers, that a most distressing calamity by fire, to an extent we believe greater than has ever happened to any city in the United States according to its population, has befallen the city of Pittsburgh. Therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of this place do most sincerely sympathise with the citizens of Pittsburgh in the destructive calamity which has befallen them.

Resolved, That a committee of six persons be appointed to solicit from the citizens of Meadville and its vicinity donations, either in money, provisions, clothing, lumber ect., and that they cause the donations thus received to be forwarded to Pittsburgh, to be applied to the relief of the indigent among the sufferers by the late fire.

Whereupon, D. Dick, E. A. Reynolds, Col. D. Shryock, Wm. McLaughlin and A. Lindley were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to appeal to the citizens of Crawford county through the newspapers, in favor of the suffering poor of Pittsburgh.

The following named persons were appointed said committee: Col. J. Stuart Riddle, Gen. J. Dick, H. J. Huidekoper, Alfred Huidekoper, and Norman Callender.

Resolved, That the editors of the papers published in the place be requested to insert the foregoing resolutions in their respective papers.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY:

Fellow Citizens:—The mail from the south has brought us intelligence of the destruction during the past week of a large portion of the city of Pittsburgh by fire. Upwards of twenty-five squares of that compact and densely populated city have been reduced to ashes. So rapid was the work of destruction, that, according to report, from seven to nine hundred houses in one ward of the city were consumed in the short space of two hours. The panic, the horror, the loss, and the suffering caused by this calamity, fellow-citizens, we shall not attempt to describe. To say that hundreds have been reduced in a moment from affluence to poverty, and that thousands of our fellow beings have been thrown destitute and without a home upon the charity of the world by this disaster, is but the utterance of a truth that is obvious to all. It requires but a moment's reflection, on our exposure to a similar misfortune, and the sadness of heart with which we would look upon the fire scorched ruins of our own dwellings, to appreciate measurably the situation of our neighbors. Fellow-citizens, in view of this most forcible appeal to our better feelings, what should the inhabitants of Crawford county do? would we deem we would be done by! do we believe practically that it is better to give than to receive! then let us meet the occasion not only with an earnest sympathy, but with an energetic benevolence.

As a committee, appointed to address you, we would say to those who have not much to spare, give with a will according to your capacity—misfortune has come to your fellow beings in many forms—in the loss of homes, of clothing, of money, and the necessaries of life:—and in view of this, provisions and lumber, clothing, as well as cash will be acceptable. The canal is now open and will afford facilities for the transmission of what you have to send. We therefore recommend to each township to appoint a committee to receive and forward contributions, suggesting that the more prompt the relief is, the more beneficial it will be to the sufferers. And hoping that the citizens of Crawford county will not be found wanting in the good work, we subscribe ourselves.

Your fellow citizens,
J. STUART RIDDLE,
JOHN DICK,
H. J. HUIDEKOPER,
N. CALLENDER,
A. HUIDEKOPER.

The Town Council of Elizabeth, in this county, met on Wednesday last, and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the store-house of S. Frew, Esq., be opened immediately and kept open until Saturday the 26th inst., as a depot to receive Produce or any other article that may be deposited for the use of the poor, who may be left destitute by the late fire in Pittsburgh.

We shall no doubt receive valuable aid from that quarter.

INFAMOUS.

We are told that as soon as the fire had done its worst—ere the firemen had ceased their labors—several "boss carpenters" who have the advantage of being capitalists, bought up all the lumber in several of the board yards, which has had the effect of raising the price from 40 to 80 per cent.—Thus clear stuff is now selling for 12 dollars, the former price being $8. Let them, and all like them be marked.

The foregoing extraordinary paragraph appeared in the Age of yesterday. It is so absurd there would be no necessity of saying a word, so far as the city is concerned, but the public abroad do not know who was "told," and a simple statement of the facts will be enough for this and all other such rumors put forth as "infamous" truths.

The price of "common stuff" has been $8,50, and clear $18 per M. feet, for a number of months, and were so quoted in this paper. Recently an advance of 50 cents per M. feet was made by some holders on common, and that is the whole amount. The price now is $8.50 a 9—we quoted it yesterday at $9, but have since been informed that some are selling at the old price. The lumber has not been bought up. Said one of the lumbermen to us, we will not sell or promise a large lot to any man—we give to those who are actually building, just so much as they want, *when* they need it. There are enough of mischevious rumors flying over the country without adding to them here. The Chronicle we see has some of the same kind of rumor—why not give names! We have not met with any who demand such exhorbitant prices. Perhaps our cotemporary are not aware that it takes more than one or a dozen "grocers" to control this market. We will be as forward to condemn such inhuman conduct as any one, but we will not send such statements over the country until we have some reason for it.

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 19, 1845.

☞As soon as possible we shall publish the proceedings of all the meetings held in reference to our calamity.

DONATIONS.

The Mayor acknowledges with gratitude the receipt, of Col. WM. ROBINSON, of the sum of $250 from the House of J. H. BROWN & Co. Philadelphia, and also through the same medium, from Doctor M'CLINTOCK $60, the offering of the *workmen of the United States Mint, Philadelphia.*

WM. J. HOWARD, Mayor.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Our Philadelphia friends are going ahead in the aid of Pittsburgh, with a spirit and energy which we have not language to describe, and which our feelings will not permit us at present to dwell upon. Heaven bless them, and spare them a like calamity. The Committee appointed at the town meeting, on Tuesday, met on Wednesday, and among other proceedings adopted the following:

"The following resolution was offered by Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, to adopt such measures as they may deem most expedient for immediately raising by public loan, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be lent to the city of Pittsburgh on conditions that may afford effectual relief to those sufferers who have lost their homes, property and means of usual livelihood, by the late disastrous conflagration."

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

This distinguished gentleman, with a promptness which does honor to his head and heart, has forwarded to the Mayor the following draft and letter:

$500 "WASHINGTON, April 14, 1845.

"Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, Pay to the order of W. J. Howard, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, for the use of the sufferers by the late fire, Five Hundred Dollars.

JAMES BUCHANAN."

"*Dear Sir*:—Will you please lo accept and apply the above toward the relief of the sufferers in the late dreadful calamity. My feelings of sympathy and compassion have never been so strongly excited upon any similar occasion. But let the people be of good cheer, and exert their accustomed energy, and under the blessings of Providence, all will yet be well, and Pittsburgh will arise more glorious than ever from its ashes.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WM. J. HOWARD, Esq."

WESTMORELAND IS MOVING!

WEST NEWTON, April 17, 1845.

MR. HOWARD: Sir—Below you have my draft on Mr. Edward Heazleton for fifty dollars, to be applied as your Council or Committee may deem best for the benefit of the sufferers.

I have a large new building just completed not occupied; it is at the service of any of your citizens without a home, free, who would wish to go 24 miles out in a pleasant country village, until they may be able, through the season to make arrangements to suit themselves in a place.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES GARDINER.

Mr. WM. J. HOWARD, Mayor.

WEST NEWTON April 17, '45.

Mr. EDWARD HEAZLETON: Sir—Please pay Wm. J. Howard, or order, the sum of fifty dollars and charge the acc't of yours,

JAS. GARDINER.

FROM WASHINGTON, PA.

The following letter from Hon. Thos. M. T. McKENNAN will be read with interest:

"WASHINGTON, April 18, 1845.

"My Dear Sir:—Our citizens deeply sympathise with your sufferers by the late overwhelming calamity, and will do what they can to relieve those who have been thus suddenly stripped of every thing.

By to-morrow's mail your Mayor will receive part of our contributions, which, I trust, will be followed by some effectual relief from different parts of our county. We have appointed Committees in various parts of it, to receive contributions in money or produce, and to forward them without delay.

The people of our town are not able to do as much as we would wish, but I am pleased to find that they contribute their mites with a proper spirit. We hope we will be able to send over in money about $1,000 from the borough, besides some contributions in clothes which the Ladies have gathered together, and which may, in some measure, relieve the suffering poor.

Yours, in great haste, but very sincerely,
TH. M. T. McKENNAN.

WM. P. MCCLURE, Esq.

P. S. Some of our citizens have promptly and cheerfully given $350 besides what we have directed to be paid out of the Borough funds, and the other citizens have given according to their means.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, April 15, 1845.

Still further communications were received this morning from Pittsburgh in regard to the late disaster. The Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Wilcox, resigned, and after seven unsuccessful ballots, John B. Sterigere, of Montgomery, was chosen over Mr. Chapman, the candidate of the virtuous fifty-six.

During the day of the act to incorporate the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools of Phila., passed. Also the supplement to the Charter of the North Branch Canal Company, and a great many local bills.

The Revenue and Appropriation Bill, after being reported from committees of conference, were both passed finally. The Girard Bank Bill was killed on final reading—yeas 14, nays 51.

Quite a sensation was created just before adjournment, by the receipt of information from the Governor that he could not sign any bill not presented to him before the final adjournment. He had not yet received the appropriation bill, and desired the Legislature not to adjourn until it was sent to him for approval.

The Senate passed a resolution to sit till to-morrow, at 5 P. M.; but the House was pretty equally divided, and strong opposition was made. While the discussion was proceeding in the House the Governor sent in a proclamation, convening the Legislature on to-morrow; with this state of affairs before them, both houses adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

EXTRA SESSION.

By the proceedings it will be seen that yesterday, after the hour of 5 o'clock had expired, which had been agreed upon by both branches of the Legislature, as the time for final adjournment, a proclamation from the Governor was received and read, convening them again to-day. The two Houses then agreed to meet this morning at 9 o'clock, expecting to receive a veto of the appropriation bill. But upon learning this morning that the bill would be signed by the Governor, they agreed to adjourn *sine die*, at 12 o'clock, M., today.—*Har. Tel. of April* 16.

ARRIVAL OF THE

GREAT WESTERN.

Twenty-two Days Later From England.

By Adam's & Co's Express, by the Baltimore Railroad, we have Wilmer & Smith's European Times, of March 29, brought by the Great Western, twenty-two days later than previous advices.

The news is of but little importance. Europe is remarkably quiet.

We take such items from the Times as appear of the most importance.

President Polk's Inaugural is severely handled in the British papers, especially his remarks concerning Texas and Oregon, and his reference to the Domestic institutions of the South.

The English Parliament had adjourned for the Easter holidays.

The debates on the Sugar Duties, and the other matters involved in the Budget as propounded by Sir Robert Peel, occupied the attention of the House of Commons prior to the adjournment. The Sugar Duties were slightly altered to meet the wishes of the East India proprietors, but the differential duty of 10s. per cwt., in favour of the British Colonies in the West Indies, remains substantially the same. In one of these discussions, the country gentlemen were roughly handled for their paltry opposition to the free importation of grease and lard. To prevent grease from being substituted for butter in human food, to the injury of the native agriculturist, it has been customary, it seems, to mix it with tar; arsenic, it has been suggested, would prove a more effectual remedy, and ease, to a greater extent, the sense of injury under which the distressed owners of the broad acres groan.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The Duke de Broglie has arrived in London, and the conference is now sitting which is to decide the future policy of England and France. It is understood, on all hands, that the substitute for the right of search which he proposes, is a blockade of the coast of Africa by the two powers, joined, of course, to the squadron of the United States already there for that purpose. The right of search in its most obnoxious form is thus given up, but the substitute, inadequate as the former system was, promises to be still more inefficient. The saints stir not while the right of search is thus thrown to the winds before their eyes—the proof, we suspect, of their belief in its failure as a preventive. To the sagacity and firmness of the American Government every credit is due for refusing to join the other powers in a system which is thus so unceremoniously surrendered after all the pother it created, the jealousy it excited, and the ill-blood which it produced.

The missing packet-ships, England and the United States, form a painful topic of speculation—if speculation can be said to exist where all is hopeless. The names of the ill-fated vessels have formed an augury in the minds of persons who are predisposed to similitudes. Like the unfortunate President, the last trumpet only will bring to light the mystery which hangs over their fate.

The increase of the grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, is stirring up some agitation, which threatens to extend. A meeting to petition against the grant has been held at Exeter Hall; another in Liverpool is fixed for Monday week; and other parts of the country promise to catch the infection. But all will be useless.

IRELAND.—Mr. O'Connell has been trying his hand at getting up the Repeal flame in the Irish provinces once more. On Wednesday the city of Kilkenny was the scene of a grand Repeal dinner party, flaming accounts of which appear in the Irish papers, and considering how dull matters have been of late, it seems to have passed off tolerably well. There was nothing but the old thread-bare topics touched upon by Mr. O'Connell. A few more such months of inertness, as the Irish leader, from the peculiarity of his position, has been obliged to pass of late, and the Repeal would cease to annoy the Government, and be almost forgotten by its friends. Mr. O'Connel must do something—if it only be to keep his hand in—or his authority will dwindle away, or be transferred to other hands.

From France or Spain there is nothing of special interest.

PORTUGAL.—The province of Minho has been the scene of some disturbances, in consequence of a new impost upon wine, which the tax-gatherers arbitrarily levied. The people put the Government officials to flight, who returned with an escort of thirty infantry. The people now assembled in great numbers, and drove the soldiers to a neighboring height, from which they were dislodged, and obliged to retire. The next day a stronger military force appeared, defeated the insurgents, and restored order. Some lives were lost. The affair had given considerable uneasiness to the Government.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The intelligence brought by the Overland Mail of Feb. 1st., arrived in the metropolis by extraordinary express early on Thursday morning, the 6th instant.

The news brought is, so far as public events are concerned, little more than the echo of that supplied by its bi-monthly precurser. The intrigues by which the revolution at Lahore had been brought about are explained; and the anarchy which reigns throughout that naturally fertile country, and the consequent neglect of its resources, and the misery of its population are depicted in glowing colors.

With the exception of the trifling warfare of the guerilla species, which the inhabitants of a small district in the southern Ocean continue to carry on, and thus embarrass the movements of the British troops, tranquility prevailed through out the whole interior of India. An increase of the Bombay army was regarded as essential for the preservation of the territory from the ravages of predatory hands, which availed themselves of the withdrawal of the troops to devastate and plunder the inhabitants.

The news from China, which comes down to Dec. 19th, is not of much interest. The dissatisfaction which was excited in Hong Kong by the by the ordinance of the Governor had subsided; the Chinese had become reconciled to the regulations, as modified, and were quietly pursuing their avocations.

☞Our friends of the Chrsnic

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞"The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less, One insertion.....$0 50
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BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less One year.....$6 00
" " " Six months..... 3 00

PITTSBURGH, APRIL 22, 1845.

☞We have received several comunications approving of our remarks on the State appropriation of $50,000 for the relief of the city, and suggesting various modes for the disposal of the money. We thank our friends for their approval of our remarks, but we beg of them to excuse us for not inserting their communications. The Councils have, we think, taken a very proper course, in the appointment of a judicious Committee to obtain information, and recommend a plan, and we have learned that this committee generally entertain very much the same opinions as those of our correspondents. We desire, if possible, to avoid controversy on so delicate a subject, as it could do no good and might be productive of very disastrous results.

We believe the opinion generally prevails, that in the distribution of the benevolence of our sister cities, the provisions, clothing, &c., should be distributed with discrimination to the most necessitous of the sufferers, and this has been done, and is doing. All are thus preserved from wanting the absolute necessaries of life. Many who have lost their furniture, bedding &c., and are unable to restore them, have been supplied to some extent by the benevolence of our citizens. Thus all will be saved from actual want, and be enabled to keep house, though in a very humble manner.

But the question arises, how are these persons to make a living? This is a serious question, and one of the utmost importance. As for the laboring part of the community, having provisions and a small quantity of furniture supplied them, they are nearly as comfortable or better situated than before, as they will find abundant employment in the burnt district, at fair prices. The mechanic and small dealer, who has lost his capital, or the most of it, is placed in the harder and more destitute condition. These persons, without some pecuniary aid, will have to leave the city altogether or resort to common labor for a livelihood—in either case their talent, skill, and enterprize would be lost to the city.

To these persons we think, the money in the hands of the councils, received from the State, should be *loaned* on a small interest. A slight help of this kind would be of immense value to many skilful, honest, and energetic men, who would thus be able to go on with their business, improving the wealth of the city, and giving employment to others alike destitute. When the money is repaid, the city can restore it to the State, and thus show that we are the last people in the world, even in the midst of dire misfortune, who would weaken the means of the state to meet her heavy liabilities.

It strikes us that this is a much better plan than giving the money away absolutely, although there may be cases in which a small donation in money will be discreet and proper. However, we have no doubt, that the councils, with the prudent men they will call to their aid, will be able to give satisfaction to all judicious persons.

☞We are pleased to learn that our old friend Benjamin Weaver, Esq., who had just commenced business in the Merchant's Hotel when the fire destroyed it, will open the house on Penn street, known as Broadhurst's, in a few days. We hope he will be largely patronized. We believe the Merchant's Hotel is to be rebuilt, when Mr. Weaver willopen at that fine stand again.

THE PROPER SPIRIT.

The following extract from a letter received by a manufacturing establishment in our city, is so appropriate, and manifests such a generous spirit, that we insert it with much pleasure, hoping it may induce many others similarly situated to do likewise.

It is proper to remark that the debt referred to was not yet due.

——, 4th month, 16th, 1845.

Esteemed Friend:—I find by my books a balance in your favor of —— Dollars including the last invoice—the goods have not yet arrived; above I hand you a check for the amount. It may be a small matter, but in the awful calamity which has befallen your city, if all the debtors would promptly pay the amount (even where they are small) due the unfortunate sufferers by the terible visitation, it would of itself be no small relief. Hoping this remittance will *only* be valuable as an evidence of my good will,

I remain very truly your friend.

P. S. The extra $10 in the check you will please dispose of where it may be most needed, but do not say whence nor from whom it came.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1845.

Dear Sir:—It has been with sincere sorrow that we at Philadelphia have heard of your unparralelled loss at Pittsburgh. You have our sympathy—which is nearly all that can be given worth accepting under such an overwhelming affliction. I am glad to perceive you have yourself escaped. Please hand to the proper authority, $20 as my contribution to the wants of the needy.

Respectfully, D. LANDRETH.

Mr. F. L. Snowden, Pittsburgh.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Republican.

☞At a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, on the sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty five, at the City Hall, duly called by the Mayor in consequence of intelligence of the destructive fire at Pittsburgh, Pa., to take the subject into consideration:

WILLARD HALL, Chairman.
David C. Wilson, Vice President
Doctor J. W. Thompson Secretary.

John Wales, Esquire, submitted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we sympathize with the people of Pittsburgh, Pa., in the calamity that has desolated a large portion of their city; and that we feel it to be our duty to contribute according to our ability to alleviate the distress.

2. Resolved, That, to carry out the preceding resolution, there be in each of our wards a committee of five men to be appointed, to apply for and receive contributions from the residents therein and others in our neighborhood—such as their humanity will bestow in view of this extraordinary and disastrous event which has destroyed one third of a very enterprising and flourishing city, and involved in utter destitution several thousands of its industrious inhabitants.

3. Resolved, That our neighbor village of Brandywine be invited to take part with us in this proceding; and that Edward Tatnall, John Elliott and William Lea be requested to act as committee in this behalf.

4. Resolved, That the sums contributed be paid over to the Mayor of Wilmington, and he be requested to forward the same with a copy of these resolutions to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, or to such other persons or body as shall be authorized to receive the same.

On motion, said resolutions were adopted.

The following persons were appointed committees in the several wards, under the second resolution, namely:

First Ward—William G. Jones, Ziba Ferris, John Wales, John McClung, James Webb.

Second Ward—Thomas Young, Charles Moore, Eli Todd, John McLear, William Thatcher,

Third Ward—Edwin A. Wilson, Thomas Plumly, Benj. A. Janvier, William G. Whitely, John Cleland.

Fourth Ward—Dr. H. F. Askew, Benjamin S. Clark, Merritt Canby, Jesse Sharp, Dr. Porter.

Fifth Ward—James Canby, John Rice, Dr. Thompson, Jacob Miller, John Springer.

Resolved, That the Chairman and officers of this meeting be an executive committee to carry out the resolves of this meeting, to supply vacancies of collectors, and to receive such donations as may be offered.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the newspapers of Wilmington.

WILLARD HALL, Chairman.
David C. Wilson, Vice Pres.

Attest—*J. W. Thompson*, Sec'ry.

DONATIONS.

Henry Earl, Esq., Treasurer of the Relief Fund, acknowledges the following:

Am't previously acknowledged,	$1908 55
Miss Mary M'Cullough,	10 00
Citizens of Greensburgh, Pa.,	188 62
Jos. M. Lamrick, Wooster, O.,	5 00
Mr. Wright's Congregation, Up. St. Clair,	35 27
B. A. Ehnestock & Co.,	100 00
Saml. Evans, Esq., Uniontown,	50 00
Mr. Passavant, Zelienople,	20 00
1st Presbyterian Church, Pitts.,	218 35
J. H. Brown, Esq., Phil.,	250 00
Workmen of U. S. Mint by Dr. M'Clintock,	60 00
J. H. Ewen of Nashville,	5 00
1st Pres. Church Lawrenceville,	176 60
Phelps, Dodge & Co., N. Y.	100 00
J. Gardiner of West Newton,	50 00
Citizens of Washington, Pa., by D. T. Morgan,	500 00
Citizens of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland Co.,	117 14
J. Gardiner Coffin, Pitts.,	20 00
Citizens of York, Pa.,	500 00
" of Chillicothe O.	769 00
" of Philadelphia Pa.	5000 00
" of Annapolis Md.	110 00
J. P Crozier, Crovenville, Pa.	50 00
Jas. McIlvain, Chester co., Pa.	50 00
J. B. Parker, Burlington, N. J.	100 00
Scotch Thistle Society, Phil.	150 00
Mrs. Isabella McDonald of York, Pa.	500 00
Mr. Ewing's Congregation 5th Ward,	30 10
Dr. Landreth, Phil.	20 00
John S. Riddle Esq. do.	50 00
Workmen at U. S. Mint. do.	10 00
Harmer Denny from "Unknown," Phil	50 00
Citizens of N. Brighton, Pa. purchase money of Bullock.	25 00
Union Prayer Meeting 2nd Pres. Church,	10 25
Jacob & Drucker, Pitts.	50 00
Jas & Wm. McCrune, Louisville, Ky.	400 00
Hon. S. S. Unison of Kittaning.	15 00
	$11,703,88

☞We shall endeavor, as far as possible, to notice all the acts of benevolence, both of individuals and communities, in aid of our desolated city. If any are overlooked it is through inadvertance. We deem it a duty to employ our room for this purpose, as but a small token of gratitude for the sympathy and kindness of our fellow citizens in other places.

FIRE IN LONDON, CANADA.

The following slip from the office of the London, (Canada) Times, says the Detroit Advertiser of April 18th, announces another great fire in that town. The Chatham Gleaner says that the way-bill brought word that some 300 houses had been burnt, comprising about half of the town:

London, April 14, 1845.

MOST AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!

It is with feelings of intense sorrow we perform the painful task of publishing this Extra, to announce the most awful calamity that ever befel this town, and, if we take all things into consideration, perhaps never equalled in Western Canada. Yesterday, (Sunday,) about a quarter past twelve, when most of the inhabitants were attending Divine Service in their respective places of worship, their devotions were interrupted by an alarm of "Fire" being given, in the usual manner of crying, ringing of bells, and all those demonstrations which are had recourse to as harbingers indicating approaching destruction by the devouring element. The various Congregations immediately ran into the streets, when it was discovered that the "Robinson Hall" Hotel was on fire, which was soon consumed, together with a number of Merchant's Shops and Warehouses on the opposite side of Dundas street, all of which, except the corner one, had been erected since the last fire. The wind blowing a stiff gale from the N. W. by N. and everything as dry as tinder, it was at the same time raging with indescribable fury to leeward, sweeping in its progress to the South the width of one block, and making inroads into two others.

It was found impossible to stay its progress until it had laid waste four blocks, and part of three others, containing an area, the principal part of which was closely built, of nearly thirty acres of ground. It is, however, some consolation to know from all the information we can collect, no lives were lost on the occasion.

Painful Accident.

On Friday morning a son of Mr. B. Grant at the Point, was terribly injured in the following manner. He had placed himself in the ascending car of one of the Coal Railroads, leading to the mouth of a pit on the opposite side of the Monongahela, and when the car had ascended about fifty or sixty feet, the rope broke, and both the ascending and descending cars came down with the velocity of lightning. They came with such force, that they were precipitated entirely over a wagon and horses which were standing at the platform at the base of the hill, and the unfortunate boy was precipitated, together with the broken fragments of the cars, into the street below. He was terribly mangled, his arm and jaw being broken, and was otherwise injured. It is almost a mirracle that he was not instantaneously killed. We have not learned whether he is likely to recover or not.—*Chronicle.*

A New Prophet.—It is rumored that Orson Hyde is to become the prophet and head of the Mormon church. It is not said by what process he is to derive his authority. J. B. Backenstos, the Mormon representative in the last Legislature from Hancock county, Ill., has been waited upon by the citizens of Carthage, and notified to leave the county within a week. In the event of his refusal, they promise him a visit not of so pacific a character. The cause of this proceeding, on the part of the citizens, was an attack made by Backenstos upon the old citizens in a speech he delivered in the Legislature.—*St. Louis Repub.*

U. S. Appointments.—The Washington Correspondent of the *N. Y Herald* announces the following appointments as either made or determined, viz:

Charles J. Ingersoll of Pa. (M. C) Minister Plenipotentiary to France (if Mr. King can be elbowed out.)

B. F. Elmore of S. C. (formerly M. C.) Minister Plenipotentiary to London, vice Edward Everett.

Auguste Davezac of N. Y. Charge d'Affairs to Holland.

W. J. Stiles of Georgia, (late M. C.) Charge d'Affairs to Austria, vice D. Jenifer of Md. to be recalled.

Geo. W. Jones of Tenn. (late M. C.) Surveyor General for Wisconsin, Iowa, &c, vice Gen. James Wilson of N. H. removed.

James Hoban, of Washington, District Attorney for D. C. vice P. R. Fendall, removed.

Andrew A. Kincannon, (late M. C. from Tenn) Marshal of Southern Mississippi, vice —— Miller.

Thomas L. Hamer, (late M. C. of Ohio) is talked of as Commissioner of the Patent Office, vice H. L. Ellsworth, to be shuffled out.

SPEECH OF Mr. BIGHAM.

Our readers will thank us for laying before them the following truly eloquent and appropriate remarks of Mr. Bigham, made in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on the Railroad question. The motion pending was to *postpone* the Bill granting the right of way to the Baltimore Railroad indefinitely. We copy from the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

Mr. Bigham said.

Mr. Speaker: I had intended to have left to others the defence of this measure, and not this morning have trusted myself to speak.

The calamity that has just befallen my immediate constituents has entirely unmanned me, and unfitted me for discussion. But, as the question is about being put on the indefinite postponement of this bill, I felt called upon to notice two reasons which have been urged in its favor. First—It is alleged that we are now within ten or twelve legislative hours of the close of this session, and that it is therefore impossible to bestow on this bill that attention its importance demands. Admitting this to be all true, who, I ask, has forced us into this position! Not the friends, but the opponents of the bill. I complain that its friends in this House have been unfairly treated.

Nearly a month since the bill passed the Senate. The committee on inland navigation, against my urgent and almost daily entreaty, kept the bill two weeks. When reported to this House, 10 days elapsed, while the bill was kept in a position from which two-thirds alone could take it up. Since time enough was spent by its opponents in calling yeas and nays to prevent its being reached, to have examined its merits.

And now when it has finally been taken up, these same men tell us that the end of the session is at hand, and that the bill cannot be discussed. They first perpetrate a great wrong upon my constituents, and then avail themselves of their own improper conduct as an excuse for renewed injury. Is this worthy of the characters of magnanimous representatives! I implore this House to now vote on this bill section by section.—I pledge myself that unless in defence I shall not again speak on this question.

Mr. Speaker, the other and strangest reason why this bill should be postponed is the late awful calamity which has befallen the city of Pittsburgh. It has been alleged that our minds are all too much disturbed—our sympathies too deeply excited on behalf of that suffering city to calmly act on any question affecting its interests. For the assurances of sympathy with my constituents in this hour of their deepest despair, I return my own and their thanks.

I am as yet too much overwhelmed by the nature and fearful extent of that calamity, which in a few short hours has engulphed in one common ruin some 6000 of my constituents, to trust myself to speak of it. The rumors of Saturday had indeed led us to anticipate some fearful intelligence. But hope still whispered that these shadows of coming events might have been deepened and darkened in crossing the Alleghenies. But, alas! the one half could not be anticipated. Our worst fears are ten-fold realized.

One third in extent and one half in value of the city of Pittsburgh is now a mass of smouldering ruins. Any description that I could give, would at best be vague and indefinite. Your imaginations may indeed conceive something of that hurricane of flame which in some four or five short hours of Thursday last swept over that devoted city, levelling in its course the mansions of the wealthy and the dwellings of the poor. Before whose irresistable progress fell the well filled warehouses of the wholesale merchant, and the scanty collection of the humblest retailer. Age and youth, wealth and poverty were alike its victims! All this and a thousand other incidents would still only serve to give you some idea of the general desolation.

You still cannot with me individualize the scene. These 6000 of my constituents—whom last Thursday morning found in the enjoyment of all the necessaries and comforts of life—many of them too possessed of its luxuries—are now houseless wanderers, dependent on charity for a support—most of these are my neighbors—my friends. At their firesides I have exchanged the courtesies and received the kindnesses of social life. These firesides are now a mass of ruins.—Those happy family circles are now broken up. The very names and faces of those whom I love, are associated in every scene of that desolation!

This it is which renders that scene to me overwhelming. I, however, had not intended to trust myself in a single word on this subject, had not this fearful calamity been urged as an additional reason why this bill should be postponed. I had other, and as I considered, good reasons why this bill should be passed. The welfare of the region through which this road was to pass—the interests of the entire State—the business of the western valley, all demanded the passage of this bill. I demand it on behalf of the trade of the western valley, now struggling for a new outlet to the eastern market. I demand it in behalf of the 9,000,000 who inhabit the western valley. I demand it as a right vested by the action of two preceding Legislatures on the faith of which some eight million dollars has been expended in the construction of this road to Cumberland. I demand that it shall now be permitted peacefully to pursue its original destination—the Ohio river—through Western Pennsylvania.

If these claims are disregarded, I could hardly hope to add to them by urging the present desolation of the city of Pittsburgh. We have there, by the kindness of Providence, a genial climate and sky—the most industrious population on earth—the most magnificent channel for inland commerce ever vouchsafed to any people. Foster but these advantages—give encouragement to that industry, and those burning ruins will rise again. The energy of that population cannot be suppressed—pour consolation into the hearts now sinking in despair—encourage them by your action and there still is hope!

If, however, this bill is rejected, I shall return to my constituents in sadness and sorrow. I shall tell them that unjust sectional prejudices have defeated their cause—I shall tell them I was met in the legislative Hall by an unwise, unjust, illiberal, selfish and sectional interest—I shall tell them to rely on their own energies and their own manufacture—that there is not wisdom and energy enough in Pennsylvania legislation to strive for that rich harvest—the trade of the West; that this must be carried off by our more liberal, enterprising Northern and Southern sister States—that they must rely on what God in his kindness has given them, the Ohio river, as an avenue to market.

I have been no little surprised at what some gentlemen term a proper Pennsylvania feeling. I have been told that I am not a Pennsylvanian, because I advocate this right of way. Now, I repudiate entirely, those notions in regard to what we owe to the citizens of sister States, from whom we are separated by a mere geographical line. I would regard these sentiments as illiberal if these conterminous neighbors were foreign nations with whom we were at peace. But when we consider that they are sister States, identified with us in our revolutionary struggle—in all our glorious recollections of the past—in all our anticipations of the future—members of the same great confederacy—having in common one country—one constitution, and one destiny, then I admit I am amazed, at the illiberal and selfish sentiments avowed.

I am done; if this House will disregard all these strong claims on the justice and magnanimity of the Commonwealth—if she will not protect her own interests or her own people—if she will turn a deaf ear to even the claims of a smoking city and a despairing population, be it so! I have endeavored with all my energy—with even more zeal than some may think prudent, to have it pressed upon their attention. It is for this House to decide.

For the Gazette.

The Fire—Its Consequences—Relief.

The consequences of this calamity on at least the temporary if not permanent interests of the city, are not to be made light of. Whatever incomitable energy and untiring industry can surmount may be looked for with confidence in our population. Yet it must not be disguised from the world or concealed from ourselves by mere delusion that as a city and community we are crippled to an extent, the measure of which we are not yet able justly to estimate. That the destruction not only of fixed but floating capital is enormous we all must admit, and it is the part of wisdom to view it in all its realities, in order that the consequences may be encountered and prepared for with any degree of hopeful success. Thank God, our local advantages are unimpaired, and on these alone, in connexion with our proverbial industry, must we ultimately rely for rebuilding the shattered fortunes of our much loved city. In these are mines of wealth. The *means* of their rapid development is what is most wanting. Without these their wealth must to a great extent lay dormant. The loss of so large a capital takes from us the ability of exertion to a certain and great extent. How is this to be remedied! Whence are we to supply the vacuum! There are the great postulates for solution at this crisis and must not be slumbered over until our cold and selfish feelings return upon us and each one for himself assumes and acts upon a line calculated to advance his interests alone. We are in this unhappy calamity, *a community*, the interests of which are not confined to the burnt district, but in its consequences pervades the whole. The exempt portions of the city are deeply interested in the restoration of the buildings and business of that which has been destroyed. The value of property in the whole city must undergo a revulsion unless the most prompt and strenuous efforts are adopted to give life and energy to labor and exertion, by the introduction of *foreign, immediate and extensive* capital. All that can be expected, and we have no doubt sufficient, for the relief, for the time being, of the poor and destitute, will be done by the voluntary offerings of our sister cities throughout the United States, and by our own citizens. In the nature of things these offerings can only be temporary in their effects. We must ourselves endeavor to give labor and compensation to this class as a permanent relief, and necessary for the rebuilding and business of the city. Can the capital be commanded from abroad! Has this subject received a proper consideration!

In the opinion of the writer of these remarks, it is indispensible that some measures be adopted for the introduction of at least $500,000, or one million of foreign capital, and that without it our city must languish for years. With the aid of the latter sum, energies that must otherwise lay dormant would be aroused. Hope and confidence inspired, and zeal and industry stimulated to their utmost—and prosperity once more runs down our streets. We would humbly suggest a plan.

Are there in this city yet left *one hundred men* who have unimpaired and productive property to the value of $10,000 each!—Are there fifty who possess that amount! We would answer a much greater number. Every one of them are deeply and permanently interested that the least possible time should elapse in the restoration of Pittsburgh from its ruins. Are they willing to step forward in this season of calamity not only to their neighbors, but which must recoil, if not provided against in season, on themselves, and out of their means, left by Providence, contribute to the great work of re-establishing the fallen fortunes of the city. The former number would produce, as the basis of a loan, one million, the latter half a million security. Not by them to be given away, but loaned on interest, secured by real estate, and the erection of buildings in the burnt district; or to Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, offering an adequate guarantee for its repayments. Should such a plan seem to offer any inducements, the details would readily suggest themselves to an association of such as might be disposed to embrace it.

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 23, 1845.

PITTSBURGH PROSPECTS.

As the excitement subsequent to our terrible calamity gradually subsides, the questions present to the mind of every prudent, reflective citizen are, will Pittsburgh be rebuilt, and when and how! Every one knows tha, the speedy rebuilding of the city is essential to its prosperity, particularly on those streets where the heaviest business is transacted. It is also clearly evident that business houses on those streets will pay well on the investment. But the difficulty is, where is the capital to come from to build! The abstraction of four or five millions suddenly from the city, must necessarily produce a great want of capital, and operate stringently upon all the ordinary facilities for discounts. Pittsburgh, herself, long and justly famed for the amount of her capital, and the wealth and soundness of her banks, merchants and manufacturers, cannot now spare the capital with which to rebuild the city and continue her flourishing business. We must have capital from abroad; from the full coffers of our eastern moneyed men, who are seeking openings for secure investment. Pittsburgh now offers one, of a most inviting character, in three ways:

First—Many of our property holders, who have enough left from the ravages of the fire to render them comparatively safe and easy, need capital to rebuild their destroyed houses and stores, for which they can offer ample security in the ground itself, and the buildings to be erected upon it. No safer investment in the country offers than this, as the rents will pay the interest and refund the principal in a few years.

Second—Some there are, who hold real estate but may decline to build, choosing rather to take the proceeds of their lots, and invest them in business. This offers a fine chance for capitalists to make good investments. By purchasing and building, they secure certain, safe and ample returns.

Third—A third avenue for profitable investment offers in openings to commence business. Some of our respected citizens will doubtless find themselves so crippled that they will decline business, and seek some other theatre of action. We hope this number will not be many, but there must necessarily be some in so wide-spread a calamity. This leaves an opening for men with capital to come in and take their places. Never was a better chance for young men, with ten, twenty or thirty thousand dollars of capital, to come among us, and make permanent locations.

Pittsburgh possesses all the advantages for business now that she did before the fire. Noble rivers run past her doors, bearing on their bosoms fine fleets of steamboats, and other water craft, freighted with produce and merchandize. The picturesque hills around her still offer the immense and priceless treasure of their bowels to afford her fuel, and engender steam to drive her machinery. Her avenues of communication with the east and west, the north and south, still create for her almost unrivalled advantages, while the prospect of increased facilities was never greater. She possesses the same solubrious and genial climate, and the country around, still pours the same, or rather an increased amount of produce into her lap. And above all, her extensive and unrivalled manufactures of iron, nails, steel, glass, and the various manufactures and machinery produced of *iron*, as well as her large and growing manufactures of cotton, are all in full and efficient operation, having escaped, with a very trifling exception, the general calamity.

Who can doubt, then, when he looks at the whole subject dispassionately, that Pittsburgh will certainly and speedily arise from her ashes, and that those will be fortunate who embrace this opportunity to invest their capital in so thriving a city and possessed of so great advantages!

It was remarked to one of our citizens a few weeks ago, by an eminent manufacturer in Massachusetts, whose name is familiar over the whole Union, that Pittsburgh possessed advantages for manufacturing unsurpassed in the United States. This is true. In manufactures of iron, cotton, or wool, our advantages are superior to those of Lowell, the great manufacturing town of the east. Steam power here is much cheaper than water power there. And even there, with all the dearness of fuel, steam power is coming to be extensively used. As to iron, our advantages are unquestioned. In cotton, also, our position cannot be equalled. Cotton can be delivered in Pittsburgh at ⅜c per lb. less than in Lowell, and we have greatly the advantage in the cheapness of fuel and provisions. We are also near the great western market, the very point from which to ramify to the lakes, to the west and south-west. We are also situated in the centre of the great wool growing district, and possess distinguished facilities for the manufacture of fabrics into which this article enters.

All we want is capital. Give us a sufficiency of capital to develop and keep in activity all our resources, and the late fire will be remembered in a few years only as some disagreeable dream.—Nothing will be left in the appearance of the city to mark its effects, except it may be the superior uniformity and beauty and freshness of her buildings.

The Aqueduct.—Happening in the way of business to be near the Aqueduct, we were agreeably surprised by the appearance of things at the Pittsburgh end of it. The floor is laid out as far as the second Pier, and that distance has a very "ship-shape" look about it. It is so far completed as to afford a clear idea of what it will be like when finished. Most of our citizens have been so absorbed by the fire as, apparently, to have forgotten it.

The Monongahela House.—We are glad to learn certainly, beyond peradventure, that the Monongahela House is to be re-built with greater magnificence than ever. The great experience of the worthy Host who presided over it, will be employed in introducing improvements as the operation of the old House suggested, and we confidently look for as great an establishment of of the kind in the new House, as exists in the Union. Preperations are making, but on account of the want of proper materials at the moment, it will not be commenced until this fall or next spring.

☞Friend Greely, of the New York Tribune, is in a bad humour with Pennsylvania for not granting the New York and Erie Rail Road the privilege of passing through the north-east corner of this state. We admit it is somewhat provoking that so reasonable a request should not have been granted; but we beg of our New York friends to bear with the refusal complacently, and to renew their application at the next session, when we doubt not it will be granted, as well as the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Both these subjects were new to the most of the members and to the people generally. By the next session we trust they will better informed of their merits, and be promptly prepared to grant them. Let the New York Company make their calculations to obtain the privileges they ask.

☞The Mayor informs us he has received a letters from Erie, stating that a public meeting had been held and means adopted for the relief of the Pittsburgh sufferers.

☞The Mayor requests us to say, that it is impossible for him to acknowledge, personally, all the letters he receives enclosing donations. He hopes an acknowledgment through the papers will be acceptable, His duties, at present, are of a most arduous character.

From the Cincinati Gazette.

The Wheeling Times of Thursday last reports 4 feet water in the channel at that point, and says: "The Swiftsure No. 3, Louisville and Pittsburgh packet, was unable to go higher than this city on her last trip. Navigation above here is suspended for the present, except for skinkies, and the smallest craft."

We were very considerably surprised to see the above extract in the Gazette. Our cotemporary cannot be aware that he does very great injustice to this city by giving currency to this unfounded and false statement. Had he looked at the arrivals and departures in the very paper from which the above was taken, he would have seen that they were all from and to Pittsburgh. The regular Cincinnati packets have not omitted their trips for a day. The Hibernia, Sam Seay, North Bend, Cambria, and other boats of the same size, continue to run as usual. The Imports from below make a very considerable aggregate; and as for the Travel, it is wholly uninterrupted. We did not think it necessary to caution our cotemporaries below against the statements made by the Wheeling Times.

THE GREAT FIRE.

We continue to receive evidences of the sympathy and benevolence of our felolw-citizens and countrymen in different parts of the country, as our readers will find below:

☞The following letter of the Mayor of Cincinnati, enclosed the proceedings of the meeting which we published on Monday:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Cincinnati, April 16th, 1845.

To his honor the Mayor of Pittsburgh.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed I have the honor to transmit you a copy of proceedings of a meeting of my fellow-citizens in regard to the very destructive and disastrous fire at Pittsburgh. Be assured, sir, that the entire population of Cincinnati has received the astounding news of Pittsburgh's disaster with the most profound regret, and I have no doubt this remark will be fully substantiated by the result.

I have the honor to be truly yours,
H. E. SPENCER, Mayor of Cincinnati.

York, April 18, 1845.

Wm. J. Howard, Esq., Mayor: Dear Sir:—In pursuance of a resolution passed at a town meeting of the citizens of the Borough of York, (the proceedings of which are herewith enclosed,) I am authorized to transmit to you the within draft on the Marine Bank of Baltimore for $500, which please appropriate in accordance with the resolution authorizing the same.

I am, dear sir, your ob't servant,
W. WAGNER, Chief Burgess.

TOWN MEETING.

The Pittsburgh Sufferers.—In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the citizens of the Borough of York was held at Luttman's Saloon, on Thursday, April 17, 1845, WILLIAM WAGNER, Esq., Chief Burgess, in the Chair. Henry Welsh, Esq., Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Hon. C. A. Barnitz, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Henry Welsh, and unanimously adopted, viz:

The city of Pittsburgh is in ruins. The Western Emporium of our State has been prostrated by a terrible and devastating conflagration. The destroyer has passed over its fairest portion, and its fearful track is marked by the blackened walls and smoking ruins of a thousand homes. Many of its citizens saw perishing before their eyes, all that a lifetime of toil and industry had acquired; and they are now cast penniless upon the world to commence it anew. Millions of property were swept away by the fiery element, and to their fellow citizens must the sufferers look for relief. Shall they appeal to us in vain!

Therefore, to alleviate as far as we are able, the sufferings and immediate wants of the unfortunate citizens of Pittsburgh, be it

Resolved, That we, citizens of the Borough of York, deeply and sincerely deplore the awful and desolating calamity that has befallen them, and that we will, as far as possible, relieve and assist those who have been so fearfully stricken.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of carrying out the object of the preceding resolution.

Gen. A. C. Ramsey then offered the following resolution, which was *unanimously* adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Burgesses of the Borough of York be directed to transmit, out of their Corporate funds, to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS—to be appropriated by him to the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire in that city.

George S. Morris offered the following, which was also unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the congregations of the several Churches in this Borough, be requested to hold collections in the Churches for the relief of the Pittsburgh sufferers, at such time and after giving such notice as they may respectfully designate.

Benjamin Lanius, Esq, offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That Messrs. William Wagner, Samuel Small and Alexander Demuth, be authorized to receive the moneys collected in the churches, and such other contributions as our citizens may make, and forward the same to the Mayor of Pittsburgh.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings be signed and published in all the papers in the county. WILLIAM WAGNER, Chairman.

Henry Welsh, Secretary.

From the Louisville Journal of Friday.

Meeting for the Relief of Pittsburgh.—Below will be found the proceedings of the meeting of the Louisville Institute, (representing the commercial and manufacturing interests of this city,) which was held last night to adopt means for the relief of the Pittsburgh sufferers. It will be seen that a committee of five was appointed for each ward, and directed to engage in the business of collecting funds on Saturday morning, and report the sums collected at the council chamber at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the same day. The clergy of the city are also requested to take collections in their several churches on Sunday morning next. We trust and believe, from the spirit last night, that large sums will be raised on Saturday, and heavy and heavenly deposites made on Sunday to gladden the hearts of the afflicted in our neighbouring city.

It will also be seen that a call is made for a meeting of the citizens generally, to-night, at the Court House, to advance the noble object now commenced. We trust that there will be a large and enthusiastic assemblage:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

The meeting of the Louisville Institute was well attended. The following resolutions introduced by Mr. Adams were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Dispenser of human events to visit our neighboring city of Pittsburgh with a conflagration of the most appalling character, whereby the fairest portion of the city has been laid in ruins and a large number of her citizens have been brought to want. Therefore—

Resolved, That the citizens of Louisville deeply sympathize with their brethren of Pittsburgh in the terrible calamity which has fallen upon them.

Resolved, That in view of the magnitude of the disaster which has overtaken the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, in view of her citizens houseless and homeless, suddenly translated from comfort to want, from independence to beggary, it is our duty as Christians and brethren of the same political family, closely identified in interest, to endeavor, as far as in our power, to relieve their distress.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons for each ward in the city be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to call upon the citizens of their respective wards for donations, which donations shall be handed over to the mayor of the city, who shall transmit the same to the mayor of Pittsburgh, to be applied to the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in that city.

Resolved, That the Pastors of the different churches of this city be requested to take up a collection in their several churches for the relief of the distressed people of Pittsburgh on next Sabbath morning.

Resolved, That the ward committees appointed by this meeting be requested to commence the canvass of the city on Saturday morning next, and report the sums collected at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the council chamber.

The Churches.—The Pastors of the different Churches were requested by a meeting held on Tuesday, to take a collection on Sabbath day (*to-morrow*) for the sufferers at Pittsburgh.—We hope none of them will omit it. They who stand forward as teachers among men, should be first to summon the good and the generous to prove what manhood means. Let it be so here, and now. Our neighbors are borne down by a heavy calamity. Some six or seven thousand human beings are thrown out of employ by it, and the larger portion of these are wholly without means, or the possibility of securing at once any means for a living. Who now is our neighbor? Let Christians answer this question on Sabbath day as becomes Christians. We hope some kind friend in every society will send us the amount taken in each.—*Cin. Gaz., Saturday.*

We have received from Mr. C. W. Pierce, *one hundred and twenty dollars*, the contribution of the citizens of Bristol to the sufferers by the fire in Pittsburgh.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Relief for Pittsburgh.—A meeting of our citizens who may be disposed to do something for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in Pittsburgh, is called at the Mayor's Office this afternoon at 5 o'clock. This is of course but preliminary to a more general and public gathering, and we trust it will be well attended. There are thousands in our City who may enjoy the luxury of contributing to alleviate the distress now pervading the desolate City of the West, without impairing any obligation or depriving themselves of any comfort. Why should they not do it!—*N. Y. Tribune, April 19.*

The Pittsburgh Sufferers.—We have great pleasure in announcing that the example of Philadelphia and other cities is about to be followed here, and that a movement is to be made for the relief of the sufferers by the recent awful calamity in Pittsburgh. The following notice has been issued by the Mayor:—

Mayor's Office,
New York, April 17, 1845.

Sir: You are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of gentlemen at the Mayor's Office, No. 5, City Hall, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the propriety and means of extending pecuniary aid to the sufferers by the late calamitous fire in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Many families have been reduced to poverty and distress by this accident, and it seems to me that we are called upon to render some aid to the sufferers in our sister city, and it appears important that it should be promptly offered. Invitations have been sent to several of our influential citizens, and it is expected every one who can will attend, that immediate action may be adopted in the premises. Respectfully.

JAMES HARPER.

We trust that a large meeting will be held and that a suitable response will be made to this call. We add not a word as to the duty which now devolves on the great city of New York.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A committee of pupils of the High School, waited upon the Mayor of the city yesterday, with the sum of $118 78, which was received by his Honor, and passed over to the committee on behalf of the Pittsburgh sufferers, of which he is chairman. The efforts of these young Philadelphians to assist the afflicted, is highly creditable to them, and shows that they will, in due time, fully sustain the character which their fathers aided to acquire for our goodly city.—*U. S. Gazette, of Saturday.*

☞Committee of the District of Spring Garden for the relief of the City of Pittsburgh, met according to public notice, at the Commissioners' Hall, on Thursday evening, the 17th inst. Lawrence Shuster, Esq., was called to the chair, and John L. Woolf and Joseph Plankinton appointed Secretaries. Samuel D. Patterson was elected Treasurer, with instructions to pay over daily to Mr. Robest Toland, Treasurer of the Fund, the amount of collections in the District. The meeting was well attended, and the people of this beautiful and flourishing district, no doubt answer promptly to the calls of the several committees when waited on for contributions.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The committee of Chesnut Ward, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, in behalf of the Pittsburgh sufferers:

Dale, Ross & Whithers,	$100
See, Brothers & Co.,	100
James Fassitt,	100
Townsend, Sharpless

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 24, 1845.

☞ The New York Express does great injustice to the Pittsburgh Insurance Offices, in its zeal to denounce a law of Pennsylvania taxing foreign insurance companies. As to the merits or demerits of the law in question, it is not now necessary for us to inquire, as the Legislature is not in session, and no reform can be made until next year. But we protest against the statement of the Express, that "the Pittsburgh Insurance Offices are all broken, and that the owners of goods insured will hardly derive *ten cents on every hundred dollars of the value of their insured property.*" If the Express had given any credence to our statement, copied into the same paper, it would not have made such an assertion. This statement is as follows:

"The Pittsburgh Gazette thinks that the Pittsburgh Insurance Office risks will not exceed $850,000, and that the capital of the companies will pay a large part of this amount."

This statement is found in the very same paper in which we are told that our insurance offices will not pay 10 cents on the dollar. We had four offices, in operation here before the fire. One of them, the "Navigation," will pay all losses, and have 50 or $60,000 left. Another, the "Firemen's" will pay from 50 to 70 cents on the dollar. "The Penn" will pay 90 cents on the dollar, and probably more. The "Mutual," a new institution, will pay a large part of its losses. The Express will see from this, that it has done great injustice to the Pittsburgh offices, in its statement.

We might pertinently ask, how much the New York Companies paid, on the occasion of the Great Fire in that city, which was not, taking all things into consideration, anything like as great a calamity as ours; but we forbear.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—Among the public buildings destroyed by the late calamity was the fine stone edifice of the Western University, together with the library, philosophical and astronomical apparatus, geological collection, &c. This is a great, we are almost tempted to say, *irreparable* loss—still we hope it will not prove such. Some measures, we trust, will before long be taken, having in view the restoration of the buildings and the providing of the necessary apparatus. As the ground is valuable on the old site, we would suggest that it be devoted for other purposes, and the proceeds used to procuring a more retired and eligible site for college buildings, and on cheaper ground.

This institution was in a most flourishing state before the fire, and we are glad to learn that its able and energetic Principal and Professors have procured partial accommodations, with a prospect of others, in the neighborhood of Trinity church. The numerous vestry and lecture rooms near that church, it is thought, will afford them reasonable facilities until such time as better accommodations can be provided.

After the above was written the following communication was handed to us:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Amid the many *individual* losses occasioned by the late fire which so powfully excite our sympathy and engross our attention, we should not forget those that we have sustained as a *community*, and which only as a community we can successfully repair. Among the most severe of these is the destruction of the University—the loss of a portion of the students—and the consequent impending danger of the dispersion of the Professors.

Since its resuscitation by the present Faculty, the University has afforded to the youth of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the surrounding districts, a means of education not surpassed, and, so far as I know, not equalled in the western country. In the midst of its usefulness—in the beginning of its fame—it is in danger of perishing from the effects of the recent calamity. The devotedness of the faculty, the labors and cares of the trustees, seem likely to be frustrated at the very moment when they were about to receive the reward of their meritorious exertions.

But I will hope better things. Great calamities develope and bring into action the best as well as the worst portions of our nature. The good shines out on such occasions as well as the bad. Generous impulses are quickened by the sense that worthy actions—a good name—are better possessions, more durable, and more conducive to happiness than mere wealth. Therefore I doubt not, that in our City Councils and among our citizens, means will be found, aided by the liberality of our fellow citizens abroad, to place the University in as good a position as before the fire. It seems to me that a portion of the money appropriated by the State could not be more usefully, or with greater propriety applied than to this object. But my object was merely to call attention to this subject. I therefore forbear any discussion of the ways and means. G.

It has been stated that the amount lost by the eastern insurance companies, by the late fire was only $15,000. This is a great mistake. One agency alone loses $50,000. There are two other agencies which have lost considerably.

☞GEOLOGICAL CABINET LOST.—The very valuable collection of fossils and minerals, gathered by the State Geologist, and deposited in the Western University by State authority, were lost in the fire.

Our friend, Mr HIND, who resided in the same neighborhood, also lost a very choice and valuable collection of western fossils.

The second trial to elect a Mayor of the City of Portland, Me., on Wednesday last, resulted in the election of Eliphalet Greely, (Whig) the present incumbent, by 308 majority. The vote for Greely, 950; Clapp, Loco, 636. Scattering, 6.

We are very much grieved to learn that the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall is dangerously ill at his residence in Salem. His numerous friends all over the Union, will receive this intelligence with deep and sincere regret.

The jury in the case of W. S. Gordon, tried at Providence for the murder of Sprague, have been discharged, from an inability to agree. It is said that nine were for acquittal and three for conviction. He has been released on $10,000 bail.

REPORTED LOSS OF A U. S. VESSEL OF WAR.—Our correspondent at Kingston, Jamaica, writes us, under date of the 25th of March, says the Baltimore American, that a Columbian vessel arrived at that place on the 14th of March, bringing the report that an United States schooner of war had been wrecked on the coast of San Blas, and that all her officers and crew had perished.—The captain who brought this report did not recollect the name of the lost vessel; but he was sure it was not the Flirt. We hope that the report may prove to be incorrect.

The Hon. James Cooper, at present a Representative in the Legislature from Adams County, and the Hon. Charles B. Penrose, of Carlisle, and late Solicitor of the U. S. Treasury, intend removing to Lancaster city in a few weeks.

The Madisonian of Saturday afternoon says:—We learn that the appointment of Minister to England has been offered to Mr. ELMORE, of S. C. and that he has declined it on account of other engagements requiring his personal attention in South Carolina.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!

An arrival at New Orleans, from Havanna, brings some days later news from Mexico. It is of great importance. Gen. Almonte's communication of the passage of the measure of Annexation, though not unexpected, produced considerable excitement in the capitol.

On the 22d of March, Senor Cuevas, the present Minister of Foreign Relations, addressed a circular to the Governors of the different Departments, in which he announces this intelligence.

Upon the reception of official notification of the passage of the Annexation Resolutions, a very stormy session was held in the House of Deputies, during which propositions of a hostile character were submitted and canvassed, without any decisive vote thereon. The policy of issuing letters of marque was brought up in this debate.

Mr. Shannon had been officially notified that all diplomatic relations between the two countries were suspended.

IOWA.—The returns indicate that the new constitution of Iowa has been rejected by the people; but they are not sufficiently full to determine the matter certainly. It is said that there is a majority of 150 for the constitution in Johnson county, 300 in Lee, and 200 in Cedar and Linn. There is a majority against the constitution of 400 in Desmoines, 200 in Henry, 250 in Dubuque, and majorities have been given against the constitution in Scott, Louisa, Muscatine and Van Buren. Unless heavy majorities have been given in favor of the constitution in the northern and western counties, it will be defeated.

☞Col. WM. E. NOBLE has left at our office a common printed duodecimo page of a book, scorched all round the edges, and a page of heavy foolscap, with some writing and figures on it, quite colored with the fire, picked up *fifteen miles* from Pittsburgh, by Mr. CAVITT, on Brush creek, Westmoreland county. This shows the great power of the wind on the ever memorable 10th of April.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—Among the sufferers by the fire are two or three Protestant clergymen, one of whom in particular, besides losing his whole household furniture, including a small but valuable library, is entirely without the hope of having his loss repaired by his congregation, they also having suffered severely.

In the praiseworthy liberality of the public abroad, I hope the individuals to whom I refer will receive the benefit of some specific donation to repair, at least, the loss of their libraries. W.

☞This city is deeply indebted to the Philadelphia and Baltimore papers for their great attention to Pittsburgh in this her hour of trial. Friend CHANDLER, of the U. S. Gazette especially, has devoted columns to the subject, with a warmth and zeal, deserving of of all praise. We copy the following from his paper of Monday:

HALL OF INDEPENDENCE, April 19, 1845.

Extract from the minutes.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee for the relief of the Pittsburgh sufferers be offered to Messrs. Dougherty and Powers, for a tender of the redeipts for their line of Ommibusses for one day, and that Wednesday, 23d instant, be designated. E. JOY MORRIS Sec'ry.

PITTSBURGH SUFFERERS.

We acknowledge the receipt of twenty dollars on a check from G. F. McC., for Pittsburgh sufferers. $20 00

From hands employed in the Franklin Works, corner of Twelfth and Willow street's, we have received for the above purpose, 53 75

We acknowledge the receipt of *ten dollars* from Lancaster, for the Pittsburgh sufferers, sent by "A Subscriber." May his heart never know a pang.

THE COLLECTIONS.—We have pleasure in announcing that the collections for the Pittsburgh sufferers is now going on in the city and districts with great spirit, and a truly liberal benevolence is manifested.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

The following letter and accompanying donation, has been received by Wm. HAYS Esq. The people of Pittsburgh acknowledge their obligation to those of Easton:

EASTON, April 17, 1845.

HON. WILLIAM HAYS, *My Dear Sir:*—At a meeting of the citizens of this place on Tuesday last, it was resolved that immediate measures be taken to collect a sum of money to be forwarded without delay to the sufferers by the late fire at Pittsburgh. The inhabitants of this borough sympathize with you as our friend and fellow citizen, and with your fellow sufferers in the calamitous conflagration in the city of Pittsburgh. I hand you the enclosed draft for $576 72 on the bank of North America, made payable to your order, to be distributed amongst the most needy of the sufferers, as your judgement may direct, I am sorry the amount is small but it is given in a kind spirit. I am happy in being the organ of communication with you, and through you to the suffering citizens of your city.

I am, my dear sir,
With respect and esteem,
Your friend and servant,
THOS. McKEAN.

ERIE COUNTY.

The following handsome letter and donation, will give pleasure to the many friends of the benevolent and worthy donors in this city:

ERIE, April 18, 1845.

Dear Sir—Deeply sympathising with the enterprising citizens of Pittsburgh in the calamity which has befallen them, permit me in behalf of my father Rufus S. Reed and myself to place in your hands the enclosed Five Hundred Dallars to be at the disposal of the city authorities for the relief of the helpless and destitute sufferers.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,
CHAS. M. REED.

WM. J. HOWARD, Mayor of Pittsburgh.

Extract of a letter received from Joshua B. Howell, Esq. Uniontown, addressed to M'Candless and M'Clure:

"GENTLEMEN:—Your favors of the 15th. April inst. have been received. We have had a meeting, and have appointed committees to take up collections of money, &c., for the benefit of the sufferers in the late calamity in Pittsburgh. The Treasurer will report the result at your place next week. Believe me, I deeply feel for all of you, on the present afflicted condition of your once beautiful and prosperous city."

☞The following is from the Louisville Journal, of the 19th inst.

THE PITTSBURGH CALAMITY.—If we have hitherto forborne to make an extended notice of the late awful calamity which has desolated our sister city of Pittsburgh, it was not because we did not feel for the distresses of her citizens. Indeed no one whose heart is not petrified by selfishness and steeled against pity can read the records of that erible disaster without emotion. *Nearly one half of the city is destroyed.* Let our readers imagine the destruction of that part of our city between Main and Jefferson streets, swept by fire from one end to the other, and they will have some conception of the ruin at Pittsburgh. It is difficult to realize the sufferings which must ensue from this dreadful accident. Many of the citizens of Pittsburgh who were rich are now poor, and, worse than all, many that were poor are reduced to despair. Thousands are almost without food, clothing, or shelter. The sick and helpless, the widow with her orphans, and the mother with her infant at her breast are all alike thrown homeless upon the world! The ways of Providence are inscrutable to mortals. But doubtless this appalling desolation is intended for good.

It will teach vain man his nothingness, humility to the proud, and all reliance upon God; and arouse in every heart that heaven-born charity and love of our fellow creatures, which, emanating from God, should never be allowed to slumber or die. The people of Louisville will this day have an opportunity afforded them of showing that they have hearts to feel for the woes of their suffering brethren. Let all give, and give cheerfully and liberally. Let every man, when called on to contribute, bring home to himself the distress which rests upon the people of Pittsburgh. Let him realize his own home laid in ashes. Let him hear the wail of woe ascending to heaven from every part of this city, the place of his heart and home. Let him think of his own wife and children suddenly bereft of every comfort, without clothes, without shelter, and without food, dependent upon charity for sustenance, and then refuse to give—if he can. We trust that the subscription to be taken up to-day will be one of which every citizen of this city may be proud. Never let it be said that on an occasion of this kind the people of Louisville held back. Never let it go forth to the world that the people of this city are destitute of that Christian benevolence which is the brightest jewel in the crown of Christianity.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

At a meeting of the citizens of Versailles Township, held at the house of S. MUSTER, on Saturday the 19th instant, 1845,

Col. JESSE SILL was called to the chair, and *J. J. Muse,* appointed Secretary,

When the meeting took into consideration the sufferers by the late fire in Pittsburgh; when, the following proceedings were had by the meeting:

1. *Resolved*, That in consideration of the late calamity by fire in the City of Pittsburgh, this meeting proceed to elect a Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to receive such donations from individuals for the relief of the sufferers in the city of Pittsburgh as they may please to give.

2. *Resolved*, That the aforesaid Treasurer shall be in correspondence with the city authorities on this subject and shall pay over to the authorities, at any time within six months from this date all such moneys or produce as he may receive, and cause to be remitted without delay.

3. *Resolved*, That this meeting proceed to the choice of ten persons in the township, to solicit subscriptions in money or goods from this date till the expiration of six months.

Under the first resolution GEORGE GRAY, Esq. was elected Treasurer.

Under the third resolution, the following gentlemen were nominated by the chair to solicit subscriptions:

Samuel Foster, Fauntly Muse, Andrew Christy, John J. Muse, William Michael, William L. Miller, Hugh Holland, James Gray, Hamilton Stewart, William Shaw, Jacob Keester, Esq., John

Resolved, That the above named gentlemen be required to report their success, on or before the first Tuesday in May next to the Treasurer.

After the adoption of the foregoing Resolutions, the meeting adjourned.

JESSE SILL, President.

John J. Muse, Secretary.

This day received from Philadelphia,

600 PSALMS & HYMNS, last edition approved by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, being added to my previous stock in extra bindings, makes my assortment complete of the kind. Also, in store, most of the Books of the Board of Publication, all of which will be sold by the single copy, or by the $50 worth on the same terms as at the Room in Philadelphia; together with a few sets of HENRY'S COMMENTARY, in 6 vols; Scott's do in 3 vols. Be particular to see the sign, FRANKLIN HEAD.

LUKE LOOMIS, Agent,
ap23-2tda1w near Diamond Alley, Wood st.

NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

WASHINGTON McCLINTOCK.

HAVING had to move from the late calamity, is now prepared to show to his customers a handsome stock of Carpets, all of which have been purchased from manufacturers, and part received since the fire. Those wishing to furnish themselves will find some good bargains. ap22

BRUSSELS CARPET—Received this day a very splendid style of scarlet Brussels Carpet at the new carpet warehouse, corner of 5th and Wood sts.
ap22 W. McCLINTOCK.

3 PLY IMPERIAL CARPET—Rec'd this day some handsome new patterns of 3 ply Imperial Carpet—Will be sold cheap, at the new carpet warehouse, cor. of 5th and Wood sts. [ap22] W. McCLINTOCK.

Tickings and Sheetings.

W. R. MURPHY, N. E. corner of 4th and Market sts., has just received another supply of stout Tickings, for 12½, 16 and 18¾ per yard. Also—Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, from 12½ to 3 yds wide. Muslins yard wide, 6¼; and a supply of Furniture and oil Prints, from 6¼ up to the finest.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Subrauus Lathrop.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, No. 31 of March Term, 1845.

And now to wit: April 21, 1845, in conformity with the order of the said Court, notice is hereby given to creditors and all others interested, that David C. Stocker and William Eichbaum, the assignees under the above assignment, have this day exhibited and filed their account in the said Court, and that the same will be allowed by the Court, on Saturday the 17th day of May next, unless cause be shown why the same should not be allowed.

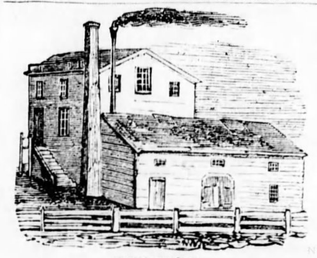
ap25-w3t Attest: GEO. R. RIDDLE, Pro'h'y.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been duly granted to the undersigned, upon the Estate of William Huggins, late of Pine township, Allegheny County, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to settle the same with the undersigned, at his residence in Pine township aforesaid, and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them for liquidation with u tdelay. SAML. McELHENY,
ap25-w6t* Administrator

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of David Moore, late of Franklin township, Allegheny County, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against said Estate, to make known the same properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said David Moore, dec'd
ap25-w6t* DAVID DUFF, Executor.



FOR SALE,

THE "CASCADE" STEAM MILLS, recently erected in the town of Erie, Erie county, Pa., midway between the lake shore and the canal, which is now navigable. This establishment, the only one of the kind in that section of the country, is constructed of the best materials and on the most approved plan, and consists of a Flouring and Lumber Mills, in connection, which are propelled by a steam engine of 25 horse power. The FLOURING MILL has been in operation one year, and performs perfectly well. It has 3 run of stones, and is well provided with fixtures. The LUMBER MILL consists of a saw capable of sawing timber 60 feet long for ship building, two Planing Machines for floorings, a Lath cutting machine, Circular saws, Turning Lathe, &c. The Mill is so arranged as to permit other machinery to be attached to it; and being spacious, and substantially erected, may be used for almost any manufacturing purpose. These Mills are offered for sale to close a concern, and present a fine opportunity for investment to industrious and enterprising men, to whom terms would be made accommodating, and facilities of payment afforded. For further particulars, enquire of

P. P. CLANCAY, 271 Main st, Buffalo,
G. JOHNSTON BELL, Erie, Pa., or to
KING & HOLMES, 12 Water street,
ap22-3tdw Pittsburgh.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on Thursday, the 23d day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., his Farm, situated in Peebles Township, Allegheny County, on both sides of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike road, between East Liberty and Wilkinsburgh, about one mile distant from each, adjoining lands of Hon. Wm. Wilkins, the Heirs of the late Wm. Peebles, dec'd. H. W. Laug and others, being part of the Bullockpen Tract.

For the accommodation of purchasers, I will divide part of the land on both sides of the turnpike, into lots of from 4 to 20 acres, which will be offered separately or the whole tract together as may suit purchasers.

The improvements are two good dwelling houses, smoke house, barn, and other out buildings, with an orchard of 200 choice fruit trees in bearing order, viz: Apples of several varieties of good grafted fruit, Pears, Peaches and Cherries, of the qualities in most repute, such as May Dukes, &c.

TERMS—One third cash, and the balance in yearly payments. For further information inquire of the subscriber on the premises. WM. E. NOBLE.

N. B. All mortgages against the above will be released as the payments are made. An indisputable title will be given. ap11-w6t

SUGAR CURED FAMILY HAMS, a choice article just rec'd and for retail by
ap23 A. G. REINHART, 140 Liberty st.

Choice Tobacco and Cigars.

A GOOD supply always on hand, imported and home made. T SMITHSON & CO,
ap22-6m No 3 Market st, near the river.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR APRIL, 1845.
JOSHUA HANNA·····W. THAW·····J. W. ROBERTSON.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1845

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots····· 3@3½
Pearls····· 4@4½
Scorchings····· 3@3½
Saleratus····· 4½@4¼
Ale—₱ bbl.
XX Ale····· @7.00
Common····· @6.00
Axles—₱ lb.
Axles····· 8 @9
Beans—₱ bushel.
Common····· 70 @ 75
Small white····· $7 @100
Bristles—₱ lb
American····· 31 @40
Batting—₱ lb.
Superior····· — @ 9
Common····· — @ 7
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size····· 2.25 @2.37
Small size····· — @—
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow····· 25 @27
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms····· 60.00@64.00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable····· 1.00@1.50
Shaker····· 2.00@2.25
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak····· — @4.00
Black Oak····· — @3.00
Hemlock····· 2.50@3.00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river····· — @ —
From wagon····· @ —
Cotton—₱ lb.
Pennes & Alabam 5½@ 7
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1····· 10 @11
Cocoa, prepared····· @22
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped····· @ 7½
Pittsburgh Star····· 20 @—
Cincinnati do····· @21
Sperm, best brands— @33
Do interior····· @30
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10@12····· @15
" 11 to 13····· 15½@16
" 14····· @17
Increasing ¼@1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500····· @ 8
" 600····· @ 7
" 700····· @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000—5@ 4
Coverlet Yarn, lb····· @24
Carpet Chain····· @23
Cotton Twine····· @23
Candle Wick····· @13
Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white····· @12½
St. Domingo····· @— —
Laguayra····· @— —
Rio····· 7½@ 9
Havana····· @— —
Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers····· @30
Sheathing····· @30
Bolt····· @35
Old····· 16 @18
Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla····· @10
White Rope····· @10
Tarred····· @ 9
Pack'g yarn fine····· @ 9
" com'n····· @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long····· @2.50
Long····· @1.75
Common····· @1.25
Plough Lines····· @ 75
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb. inch
Mill work and machinery generally made to order····· @3
Bevel'd gearage do····· @3½
Light machinery do····· @4
Heavy Rolling mill cast'ngs do····· @2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 100 lb····· @3
over 100 lb····· @2
Grate Bars····· @2½
Hollow-ware assort'd— @3½
Sad Irons····· @5
Counter weights····· @50
Dog Irons····· @2½
Parlors and Batters' Irons····· @6
[10 ₱ cent off the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes····· @3
Dearborn ₱ set····· @50
Pea kettles doz—7.50@8.00
Waffle Irons····· 10.00@12.00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar····· @ 2.25
24 in. low front····· @ 2.25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
17 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, A····· 7 @ 7½
18 Lonsdale & Brunswick····· @ 8
Pittsburgh····· @ 7½
Light····· @ 6
4-4 Light····· 5½@ 6
Waltham fine····· @ 9
Bleached····· 8 @ 9
3-4 do Long cloths· 7 @8
Ticklings—
Stripes····· @11
Rochester····· @14
4-4 West Branch, 10½@11½
Do sunset, &c····· 8 @9
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9 @ 9½
Bleached do····· 10½@11
Prints—
Common····· 5½@ 9½
Coarse style Madder do····· 8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue····· 10 @12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes····· 13 @17
Alum····· @ 3½
Asafœtida····· 20 @25
Arrowroot····· @10
Aquafortis····· 10 @11
Borax, refined····· 19 @25
Balsam, Peru····· 2.00@2.25
Do Copavia····· 30 @35
Brimstone····· 4 @ 5
Can phor, refined····· 55 @75
Chloride Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cochineal····· 19 @22
Cream Tartar····· 19 @22
Copperas····· 1½@ 2½
Glue····· 12 @13
Gall's····· 20 @25
Gum Arabic····· @37
" Copal····· 38 @50
" Tragacinth···· 31 @37½
" Shellac····· 15 @18
" Mastic····· 1.20@1.25
Ipecacuanha····· 87 @100
Jal op, powdered···· 80 @ 85
Lit arge····· 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root····· 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball····· 19 @20
Lac Dye····· 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb····· 31 @37
Mounia, Flake····· 57 @62
Madder, Umbro···· 19 @22
Madder, Common···· 17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey····· 20 @30
Oil Vitriol····· 4½ @ 5
" Castor····· 88@1.00
" Cassia····· 6.00@6.50
" Cloves····· 2.50@3.00
" Lemon····· 2.00@2.25
" Peppermint ···3.00@4.00
Opium, Turkey····· 5.00@6.00
Opodeldoc····· 2.50@3.25
Rhubarb, root····· 63 @75
Sal Ammoniac····· 20 @25
Sal Soda····· 1½ @ 2
Senna····· 25 @30
Tartaric Acid····· 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue····· 10 @11
Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood····· 5½@ 7
Fustic····· 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped· 2½@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished····· 11 @12
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky····· 20 @28
Ohio & Penn'a····· 24 @28
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd····· @25
Soft····· — @18
Hard····· @10
Currants, Zante····· @12½
Filberts····· 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey····· @13
Malaga····· @12
Raisins, Muscat····· @ —
Bunch····· 3.00@ 3.12
Bloom····· — @—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx 2.50@3.25
Oranges do····· —@5.00
Peaches, dry, bu 1.62½@1.75
Apples, dry····· 75 @ 90
Apples green, bbl 1.75@3.00
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick····· @15.00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore *via* Canal.
Flour, ₱ bbl····· — @75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Le'd Tallow, &c····· —@52
Feathers····· 55@90
Fur & Peltries····· @ —
Wool····· @35
Rags····· @— —
Ashes····· — @15
Oil of all kinds····· @55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy — @ —
To Cleveland, " — @ —
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati····· @ —
Louisville····· @ —
St. Louis····· @ —
Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands····· @ 3.87
Superfine····· 3.6@3.75
Scratched····· @ —
Fine····· @ —
Rye Flour····· 2.50@2.62
" ht. bbls· @ —
Buckwheat····· @ —
" ht. bls @ —
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran····· 7½@ 8
Shorts····· 9 @10
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 13.75@14.50
No 1 hf-bbls···· — @ —
No 2····· 11.50@12.00
No 2 hf-bbls···· — @ —
No 3····· 8.50@ 9.00
No 1 kits····· — @—
Herring, No. 1···· 6.00@ 6.25
No 2····· — @—
Salmon, No. 1···· @17.00
No 2····· — @—
Shad····· 8.50@ 9.00
Cod, ₱ lb····· 3 @ 3¼
Glass—
Black Bottles,
Madeira wine, 5-8 quart, ₱ gross··· —@9.00
Pint, do····· —@7.00
Cologne, do····· —@—
Claret, ₱ gross···· —@9.00
Window Glass—₱ box—City brands.
8x10····· 2.50@2.75
10x12····· 3.50@4.75
12x18····· 8.50@9.00
Patent do, 10x14 to 16x24····· 12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8x10····· 1.20@1.12
10x12····· 2.50@3.12
Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFG····· 5.00@5.00
Eagle, 6½ lbs····· @3.00
Do, dozen 1 lb canisters····· @7.00
FFFG do····· @1.00
Eagle do in papers ···@6.00
Rock powder····· 3.50@4.00
Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat····· 65 @70
Rye····· 40 @43
Oats····· @37½
Corn····· 27 @28
Barley····· 90 @100
Glue—₱ lb.
Pittsb. common···· @12½
Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng····· 25@ 26
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs
Timothy····· @17.50
Clover····· @—
Straw, 100 bdls. @—
Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri····· 9 @11
Spanish····· 14 @17
Do salted····· 7 @10
Do kips ₱ skin···1.00@1.62
Green····· 3½@ 4
Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky····· 3½@ 4
Manilla····· @—
Hops—₱ lb
First sort '44····· 14 @16
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb····· 1.50@1.75
Spanish····· 1.10@1.25
Manilla····· 1.00@1.25
Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig····· 3½@3¾
Bar····· @4½
Common sizes Pipe···6 @6½
Sheet····· @6
Leather—₱ lb.
Sole Baltimore···· 18 @20
New York····· 14½@17½
Damaged····· 13 @15
Slaughter····· 18 @20
Skirting····· 21 @24
Harness, black···· 19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz. sides···30.00@36.00
Russet do····· 36.00@42.00
Upper, finish'd· 23.00@28.00
Kips finished···· 24.00@36.00
Calf skin do···· 13.00@26.00
Lace Leather···· 18.00@—
N. England Seating.
No 1 ₱ dozen···· 45.00@—
2 do····· 35.00@—
3 do····· 25.00@—
Sheep skins····· 2½@ 5
Lumber—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch··· @18.00
Common, " ·· 8.50@ 9.00
Clear, 1½ " ·· — @27.00
Com'n 1½ " ·· — @12.50
Clear, 2 " ·· — @17.00
Com'n 2 " ·· — @12.00
Flooring clear 1 inch do····· — @—
1 in common ···@16.00
Oak do do····· 28.00@30.00
Pine Shingles ₱ 100····· 1.75@ 2.00
Laths sawed, 100 ···@—
Malcable Iron—₱ lb.
Malcable Iron····· @15
Molasses—₱ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost· — @—
" N Orleans ·45 @50
New Orleans····· 35 @37½
Country ····· @—
Naval Stores—
Rosin, ₱ bbl····· 2.50@2.75
Pitch····· @3.50
Tar, Allegheny···· @3.25
" N. Carolina··· @4.00
Turpentine, gall··· 50@ 55
Varnish, Copal··· 1.75@2.00
Oakum—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh····· @7
Oils—₱ gallon.
Linseed····· @ 75
Lard, City····· 65@ 70
Olive····· @5.50
Sperm, bleached··· @1.20
" unbleached ··· @1.15
" Fall····· 95@1.00
Whale····· @ 75
Tanners, ₱ bbl 15.00@24.00
Paints—₱ lb.
Prus. Blue····· 87@100
Lampblack····· 6½@ 7
Span. Whiting···· 1½@ 2
Chrome Green···· 38 @55
" Yellow No 1 33 @45
" " No 2 ·25 @28
Brunswick Green··· 15 @20
White Lead, dry··· 7½@ 8
" " oil, pure, keg·1.65@1.75
" " No. 1····· 1.50@1.65
Red Lead····· 6½@ 8
Yellow Ochre····· 2½@ 3
Ven. Red····· 4½@ 5
Verdigris····· 30 @38
Pig Metal—₱ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1 Foundry··· @—
" Forge···· @—
Hanging Rock.
No. 1 Foundry··· @—
" Forge···· @—
Tennessee.
Pennessee····· @—
Plaster Paris—₱ ton
Plaster Paris··· 13.00@14.00
Provisions—
Bacon Hams····· 7 @7½
" Shoulders···· 5½@5½
" Sides····· @6½
Inground rift cure ···@6½
" country cure··· 6@6½
Lard, No 1 in kegs···@7½
" " 2 in kegs ···@—
" " 1 in bbls· 7 @7½
Butter ₱ 1 in kegs···@—
" " 1 in roll··10@11
Cheese W. Reserve···6@7
" Goshen···· @—
" Pine Apple ···@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ₱ bbl····· @4.50
Do Butter····· @4.25
Potatoes—₱ bushel
Mercer····· @.37½
Neshannocks····· 12½@20
Rags—₱ lb.
Country mixed····· @1
Do good white····· 1½@2½
Rice—₱ lb.
Rice····· @4½
Seeds—₱ bushel.
Clover····· 3.00 @3.25
Timothy····· 1.37½@1.50
Flaxseed····· 1.00 @1.06
Spices—₱ lb
Cloves····· 33 @35
Cassia, in Mats···· @22
Ginger····· 10 @11
Pepper····· 11 @11½
Nutmegs····· @145
Snakeroot—₱ lb.
Virginia····· @12½
Seneca····· @25
Soap—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow ····@5
Cincinnati yellow ···4½@5
Chillicothe yellow ····@5
Pittsburgh brown ···4½@5
Cincinnati brown ····@4½
Chillicothe brown ····@4½
Castile····· ····@—
Starch—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1 ·····@5
Cincinnati No 1 ·····@4½
Steel—₱ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Foreign.
Cast & shear···· 17½@18½
Do single····· 16 @17
Best German····· @12½
" Eagle····· @10½
" Hoop L····· @24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel····· @16
Shear single····· @—
" double···· @—
" treble···· @—
Spring steel····· @10
English blister····· @12½
American blister···· @ 5½
Spring····· 5½@ 5½
Spirits—₱ gallon.
Brandy, Bordeaux 2.00@2.50
" Rochelle···2.00@2.50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof····· 1.50@1.75
" N O····· 87@1.00
" N E 1st proof 40@ 50
Gin, Holland····· @1.00
Sugar—₱ lb.
N O, prime, hhd··· 7½@ 7½
" fair, hhd···· 6½@ 7
Havana, white lb···· @—
Brazil, " lb···· @—
Loaf, No 1 lb···· @—
" 2 lb···· @—
" 3 lb···· @—
Polverize, Philad··· @—
Salt—₱ bbl.
No. 1 afloat····· @ 90
In store····· @1.00
2 afloat····· @—
Table, doz box 1.50 @2.00
Spelter—₱ lb.
Spelter····· @10
Tobacco—₱ lb—[10 ₱ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf····· 5 @ 5
Manufacturers do··· 2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist····· @ 9
Plug in kegs····· @ 6½
Plug in boxes····· @11
6 twist····· 5 @ 5½
Cavendish····· @ 4
12s Lump in box···· 13 @14
5s " ····· @14
10s " ····· @14
Scotch snuff····· @14
Rappee····· @14
Cut & Dry, ½ lb pap — @25
Teas—₱ lb.
Imperial····· 50 @75
Gunpowder····· 45 @70
Young Hyson···· 30 @70
Pouchong····· 50 @75
Tinplate—₱ box.
I X····· —@12.00
Tallow—₱ lb.
Rendered····· —@6
Rough····· —@4
Soap Grease····· —@4½
Vices—₱ lb.
Solid boxes····· @ —
Wines—₱ gallon.
L P Madira····· 2.00@3.00
L P Teneriffe···· 1.00@1.50
Lisbon····· 75@1.50
Dry Malaga····· 65@ 70
Sweet····· 62@ 65
Marseilles····· 70@ 75
Port····· 1.00@2.00
Calabria····· 65@ 70
Wool—₱ lb.
Prime····· @37½
Full blood····· @35
¾ blood····· @30
¼ blood····· @28
¼ common····· @25
Pulled····· @25
Zinc—₱ lb.
Sheet····· @12½

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, April 23d, 1845.

State of Trade.—The market has settled into a steady movement, more so than at any period since the Fire. Business may be characterised as active in nearly every branch, and especially so in Manufactures; and as the Rivers were at a better stage, there would be far more doing than at present. Communication with the Upper Allegheny is cut off by the ice. A large aggregate of Groceries for the city is here and on the way. We observe some of our burnt-out Merchants, who started for the East immediately after the Fire to renew their broken stocks, back already, and about opening out anew in other stores. This is quick work. Our friends abroad can judge from this that they "never say die." We take occasion to renew our assurances to them last week, that no apprehensions need be entertained of their meeting a want of stocks, or prices at all above those current previous to the fire. The exceptions to this la ter, are a few articles only which were on the advance previous to that disaster.

The Weather has been, as a general thing, warm and dry. Every day or two it promises to rain, but seldom performs. A heavy and constant rain is wanted and longed for.

☞Since the above was written a glorious rain has set in.

The Rivers are now low, but the Packets continue to run, and navigation to

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 21, 1845.

☞We give up our paper to-day, principally to the records of the the liberality of cities and individuals in reference to the late fire. We doubt not our readers are better pleased to read this, than any thing else we can give them, however much they may regret the occasion which has called forth such strong sympathy and hearty benevolence.

☞We were incorrect in saying that the Rail-Road Bill was rejected after the relief was granted Pittsburgh. The Railroad Bill was first taken up and disposed, and then the relief matter came up. We were led astray by our reporter, who had the business he considered most important to us, first.

The following are the yeas and nays on the Rail Road Bill.

The question to postpone indefinitely was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Amer, Armstrong, Bailey, Banning, Bayard, Boyer, Brady Burns, Burnside, Campbell, Cochran, Connor, Dotts, Elliott, Hall, Hallowell, Harper, Hazlehurst, Heck, Hill, Hoffman (Berks,) Hoffman (Phila. co.) Hollingshead, Jacoby, James, Keller, Kennedy, Kunkel, Meloy, Metzger, Morgan, Morley, M'Kinley, O'Bryan, Parke, Paxson, Price, Silter, Samuels, Sheets, Shuman, Smith (Clearfield,) Smyth (Clinton,) Smith (Lancaster, Snively, Stetler, Steuart, Taggart, Tice, Trego, Vliet, Wilson, Worman—55.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Barber, Bigham, Bishop, Brown, Brush, Burrell, Cooper, Cross, Cummings, Dickey, Dunlap, Eldred, Gray, Hilands, Knox, Larkin, Maghan, Muse, McBride, McCaslin, McFarland, McMurtrie, Nicholson, Painter, Porter, Power, Riddle, Sanderson, Sankey, Struthers, Zimmerman, Patterson, speaker, —33.

☞A letter in the Baltimore Patriot from Philadelphia says the Committees there collected $6000 in a few hours and forwarded it to this city.

☞At a meeting in Washington City it was recommended to the Councils to appropriate $2000 for the relief of sufferers by the fire in this city.

☞The Cincinnatians are moving with great energy in our behalf.

☞Mr. Rapp, of Economy, has sent a lot of cassinetts, and some provisions for the relief of the sufferers.

☞Among the contributors for the Pittsburgh sufferers, in Philadelphia, we observe $100, by the Fakir of Ava; $43,25 cents by the workmen in the Philadelphia Stove Works, and $33,75, in one district of the Zane street Public School.

☞The following official notification to the Mayor, of the proceedings of the Meeting in Philadelphia, which our readers will find in another column, will be read with pleasure. It is in the hand-writing of Hon. George M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1845.

SIR:—In obedience to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, held yesterday, we have the honor to transmit to you a copy of their proceedings.

The disaster which has desolated so large a portion of your noble city impresses this entire community with profound and anxious sorrow. We have hastened to join our lamentations with yours, and to manifest, by prompt exertions to alleviate, our readiness to share your misfortunes. Bowing, as we all must, to the dispensations of a chastening Providence, we nevertheless look forward with confidence that Pittsburgh, so long and so justly distinguished by her career of social and irrepressible vigor, will early resume her course of deserved prosperity.

We are, Sir, with great respect,
Your fellow citizens and friends,
GEO. M. DALLAS, Pres't.

E. Joy Morris,
Geo. F Lehman,
Robt. Toland,
C. J. Ingersoll,
R. D. Wood,
} Vice Presidents.

George Erety, Secretary.

The following is the official notification of the relief coming from West Alexander, Washington county, which we noticed on Friday:

"West Alexander, April 16th, 1845.

Messrs. Hampton & Smith,

Gentlemen:—In view of the unprecedented calamity that has befallen your city, we are now busily engaged collecting provisions to send to the relief of sufferers. Our people are manifesting the right spirit and are bringing in their contributions. We shall receive and pack until to-morrow evening, and on Friday haul to Wheeling and ship to you immediately, to be handed over to the proper persons for distribution. We think we shall have a pretty lot to send—consisting of corn meal, flour, bacon, potatoes, &c.

I hope to be with you next week, but hope the articles we send will reach you before me.

Your friend, A. K. HOWE.

The following letter to the Mayor, shows that Westmoreland is active.

WESTMORELAND COMING UP.

Mount Pleasant, Westmorland co. Ap. 18.

Hon Wm. J. Howard,

Dear Sir:—I here with transmit to you by the bearer, Mr. John S. Gould, one hundred and five dollars, contributed by the citizens of this place and vicinity for the relief of the distressed of Pittsburgh who suffered by the late calamitous fire. It is expected it will be applied to the most needy. We expect to be able to send some more shortly. Respectfully yours,

DAVID KEISTER, Treasurer.

The editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer on Wednesday, gives the citizens of Pittsburgh the following excellent advice. We are sure, were he here, and saw the cheerfulness, buoyancy and determination manifested amidst surrounding desolation, he would admire the energy and heroism exhibited on all hands. The people of Pittsburgh are determined that Pittsburgh shall be rebuilt, and she will be. The fires are yet smouldering in the ruins, and yet contracts have been made for nearly one hundred buildings. Said a French gentleman to one of our burnt-out merchants, "you Americans are a great people; you are burnt out one day, and you laugh at it the next." This, in some measure, illustrates the spirit which is abroad. Pittsburghers are not the men to sink down under calamities. All we want is capital. Let our eastern friends give us capital, for which we can give adequate security, and Pittsburgh will shortly rise from her ashes more beautiful and prosperous than ever:

Energy—A Word for our Pittsburgh Friends.—The recent calamity at Pittsburgh, affords a wide field for the display of energy on the part of the sufferers. Prostrated as they have been for the moment, let them rally in the true spirit of enterprise and of perseverance, determined to surmount and overcome the difficulties by which they are surrounded, and they will soon discover the happy results of such a course. But let them give way, let them abandon all hope, and ruin will indeed follow their footsteps like a fiend. It is under such appalling disasters, that the character is truly tested. Many will no doubt feel disposed, at first, to imagine that the future is involved in shadows and darkness, and to fancy that for them, the world presents no more chances of independence and prosperity. But let them chase such craven apprenensions from their minds as speedily as possible, and calling industry, resolution and determination to their aid, wrestle in the true spirit of greatness and indomitable energy, and but a little while will elapse, before they will be astonished at the change, and what they have accomplished.

☞There has been another great fire in London (Canada)—300 houses are said to be destroyed.

OUR GREAT FIRE.

We continue our selections from our exchanges, to show the active sympathy felt for Pittsburgh, in their time of trial.

From the U. S. Gazette of Wednesday.

MEETING FOR THE PITTSBURGH SUFFERERS.

The large room of the Exchange was filled yesterday afternoon, to express sympathy, and provide aid, for the sufferers by the late awful fire in Pittsburgh.

The Hon. George M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States, was called to the chair.

The Hon. Peter McCall, Mayor, proposed the following list of officers, and the nominations were unanimously confirmed:

PRESIDENT.
Hon. George M. Dallas.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
First District.
Dr. George F. Lehman, Hon. E. Joy Morris.
Second District.
Robert Toland, Richard D. Wood.
Third District.
Hon. John T. Smith Lawrence Shuster.
Fourth District.
Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, Henry Leech,
SECRETARIES.
First District—Benjamin M. Evans.
Second District—William C. Patterson.
Third District—Alderman George Erety.
Fourth District—Charles Keen.

Mr. Dallas then read the call for the meeting, and made some feeling and judicious remarks on the melancholy occasion upon which the people had assembled; after which

The Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll addressed the meeting, with his usual fervency and effect.—Those who stood near the speaker, listened with high satisfaction, as he portrayed the sufferings of our western brethren, and pointed to the duties which these suggested. But such is the construction of the room, that all effort at making one's self understood beyond a yard from the speaker, is utterly fruitless.

The following are the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Philadelphia have received with feelings of deep regret, intelligence of the great calamity which has befallen their fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh. They have learned with inexpressible sorrow, that a large part of that city of the West, is by accidental fire, laid in ruins, and that merchandize and other property of immense value, is reduced to ashes.

Resolved, That the first impulses of benevolence, and the natural dictates of affection, prompt us to sympathize with our brethren, who in a moment have been deprived of their comforts; their possessions and their homes. Endeared to us as they are by ties of interest and familiar and frequent intercourse, of friendship and esteem, of neighbourhood consisting less of local position than mutual good will, and of loyalty to common systems of State and National Governments—they are entitled to an immediate expression of our cordial confidence in the moment of calamity.

Resolved, That while we mingle our distresses with the distresses of those who have most cause to mourn, and while we bow with them, in submission to the decrees of an inscrutable Providence, we derive no little consolation from the reflection that the same Providence which has afflicted one portion of an attached family, has conferred upon another portion of it, along with feelings of sympathy, means of substantial relief and assistance. We congratulate ourselves that a returning prosperity, enables us to divide with the bereaved and suffering of our Sister city, a part of our own stores, and that the occasion has presented itself at a time when the darkest clouds have passed away, and better fortune smiles upon the land.

Resolved, That measures be taken without delay to provide relief for those who are especial sufferers from the late overwhelming conflagration. That a committee consisting of fifteen persons be appointed by the Chairman, and that they with the officers of this meeting shall have power to increase their number, to take immediate and effectual measures to collect funds and other objects of relief, to make early remittances, and to ascertain in what manner assistance can be rendered most available, and to invite and secure its acceptance at the hands of our afflicted friends.—That the committee have power to appoint and give full authority to district, ward and block committees, or otherwise to carry out promptly and effectually the objects of their nomination, and to take all such order in the premises as they may deem most conducive to the faithful, liberal and heartfelt duty of kindness and humanity, which we all cheerfully acknowledge, and ardently desire to fulfil.

Resolved, That the Officers of this meeting be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, and that these proceedings be published in the different daily papers to-morrow.

The Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen on the committe of fifteen, who, with the officers of the meeting compose the Executive Committee and will assemble this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Hall of Independence:

Hon. Peter M'Call, Mayor of the City.
" Richard Vaux, Recorder of the City.
" John F. Belsterling, Mayor of the Northern Liberties.

Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, George M. Justice, Jos. R. Chandler, William Wilson, Francis N. Buck, David S. Brown, Augustine Stevenson, Robert Ewing, Chesnut st., Hugh Catherwood, John H. Dohnert, Henry White, Martin Boreaeff.

PITTSBURGH SUFFERERS.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed at the Town Meeting, held at the Exchange, on the 15th instant, for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Pittsburgh, Hon. George M. Dallas took the chair. On account of other pressing duties, Mr. Dallas resigned the Chair. His Honor, the Mayor, P. M'Call was then chosen Chairman, Robert Toland, Treasurer, E. J. Morris Secretary.

The following resolution was offered by Hon. George M. Dallas, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, to adopt such measures as they may deem most expedient for immediately raising by public loan, the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be lent to the City of Pittsburgh on conditions that may afford effectual relief to those sufferers who have lost their homes, property and means of usual livelihood, by the late disastrous Conflagration.

On motion, the Alderman of the City and Incorporated Districts were appointed additional members of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. J. Dohnert, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Presidents of the respective Boards of Commissioners of the Districts of Southwark, Moyamensing and Penn, be respectfully requested to call district meetings immediately to appoint ward committees.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was resolved, that Five Thousand Dollars be immediately transmitted to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, in advance of the collections.

On motion, the committee resolved to hold its sessions daily, from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., in the Hall of Independence, at which place they will be ready to receive contributions.

P. M'CALL, Chairman.

E. Joy Morris, Secretary.

Hall of Independence,
April 16, 1845—evening.

At a meeting of the committee on the subject of the Pittsburgh sufferers, the following resolution was unanimously adopted—

Resolved, For the purpose of affording all an opportunity of contributing to the relief of our fellow citizens of Pittsburgh, that the Pastors of the several Religious Congregations of the city and county of Philadelphia, be requested to cause collections to be made in their respective Churches on next Sabbath, morning and evening—said collections to be appropriated towards the alleviating the distresses of such as have suffered by the recent dreadful calamity.

From the Baltimore American of Wednesday.

TOWN MEETING.

Relief for the Pittsburgh Sufferers.

A large and respectable meeting of merchants and other citizens was held in the Exchange yesterday afternoon, agreeably to a call from the Mayor, to take into consideration the fearful calamity with which the city of Pittsburgh was visited last week, and adopt measures for the relief of its suffering citizens.

On motion the Hon. Jacob G. Davies, Mayor of Baltimore, was called to the Chair, and Samuel Jones, Jr., Esq. appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having briefly explained the object of the meeting, Samuel Jones, Jr., Esq. offered the following preamble and resolutions, *which were adopteda unnimously.*

The city of Pittsburgh has been ravagrd by a conflagration desolating and terrible almost beyond all precedents of such disasters.

The visitation of this calamity was as sudden as it was destructive. In a few hours more than one half of a flourishing city ceased to exist. Ten millions of property, swept in a whirlwind of flame, perished before the eyes of its owners. At this moment churches and public edifices, fortunate enough to be saved from ruin, are the receptacles and the only shelter of hundreds left houseless and destitute.

The citizens of Baltimore are deeply moved by this calamitous event.

From the scourge of fire, as from that of pestilence, no city can always hope exemption. The unhappy lot which falls upon a sister community to-day may rest upon us to-morrow. In proffering sympathy and tendering assistance to the sufferers of Pittsburgh, we are discharging the kindly office which it may be our fate to claim hereafter from others—which it might have been our fate to have now to claim.

The city of Pittsburgh is so connected with Baltimore by relations of mutual intercourse, by associations of interest and considerations of regard, that the misfortunes of one city could not but be a cause of affliction to the other. Thus have we in the present instance a special ground of sympathy, apart from that general bond of brotherhood which challenges our solicitude for disasters to which we, ourselves, are as much subject as others.

In view, then, of the unfortunate catastrophe which has overwhelmed the city of Pittsburgh, and to alleviate, as far as may be in their power, the sufferings incident to such a calamity, the citizens of Baltimore in town meeting assembled, do now adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the citizens of Baltimore deeply sympathise with their fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh in the sudden and severe calamity which has so recently befallen them.

Resolved, That in order, as far as possible, to relieve the sufferings of those who have thus been rendered destitute, and who stand in need of our assistance, a call be made upon the citizens of Baltimore for such pecuniary aid as the circumstances require.

Resolved, That a committee of eight persons for each ward be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of carrying out the preceding resolution.

Resolved, That the sum so collected be handed to the Mayor, to be by him forwarded to the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, together with a copy of the aforegoing preamble and resolutions.

David I. Cohen, Esq., then offered the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor and City Councils be requested to remit immediately to the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh the sum of $5000, in anticipation of the contemplated collections.

David I. Cohen, Esq., moved that the chair be empowered to appoint a committee of five to proceed to the Council Chamber at once, and lay before that body the request contained in the above resolution.—The proposition was agreed to by the meeting, and Messrs. John Kelsoe, William Heald, David I. Cohen, Edward Gray and James George were appointed the committee authorized by it.

On motion of Henry Tiffany, Esq., the resolution relative to an appropriation by the Councils was reconsidered, and the words, "five thousand dollars" stricken out, so as to leave a blank to be filled by the Councils.

Charles Farquharson, Esq., offered a resolution requesting the various religious congregations in the city to take up collections next Lord's Day in aid of the sufferers. Adopted.

On motion of John Kelsoe, Esq., a subscription Book was opened by the Secretary, and a number of gentlemen advanced to the stand and contributed liberally. The meeting then adjourned.

☞The City Council have taken prompt action on the subject—their Joint Committee having recommended that the sum of five thousand dollars be remitted to Pittsburgh from the City Treasury.

From the Greensburgh (Pa.) Intelligencer of Friday.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of the borough of Greensburgh was convened at the Court House, on Wednesday evening (16th inst.) for the purpose of adopting measures of relief for those who have been rendered destitute of the means of support, by the recent calamitous fire in the city of Pittsburgh.

The meeting was organized by appointing the Hon. RICHARD COULTER, Chairman, and John Armstrong, Sen., Esq., Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly announced by the Chair; on motion of Joseph H. Kuhns, Esq., a committee of twelve was appointed for the purpose of waiting upon the citizens of the borough for contributions.

Committee:—Joseph H Kuhns, Esquire, John Armstrong Sen. Esq., Samuel I. Carpenter, Esq., David Fullwood, Esq., Jehu Taylor, Benjamin Hains, Edgar Cowan, Esq., John W Turney, John Kuhns, Simon Drum, Esq., William Brown, and Adam Stark.

R. COULTER, Chairman,
John Armstrong Secretary.

N. B. The committee will continue to receive donations in money or provisions, from the liberal and humane, in this vicinity and neighbourhood for one week from this date; and they earnestly solicit promptitude in those who are disposed to contribute.

HELP FROM CINCINNATI.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 16.

Meeting for the Relief of Pittsburgh.—At 4 o'clock yesterday, the proposed meeting for the relief of Pittsburgh, was held in the Fifth Street Market. It was called to order by the appointment of Henry E. Spencer, Mayor, as Chairman, and John C. Vaughen and Charles H. Brough, as Secretaries. The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, and referred briefly to the heavy calamity which had borne down our sister city, it was moved, by Dr. Allen, that a committee often be appointed to solicit subscriptions; Judge James Hall offered the following resolutions as an amendment which, on being read, were accepted by Dr. Allen and passed.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, to visit upon the city of Pittsburgh, the calamity of a general conflagration, by which that prosperous city has been desolated, and thousands of her population bereft of wealth, employment, the means of subsistence, and the comforts of home. Therefore

Resolved, That, we the people of Cincinnati, profoundly affected by this awful catastrophe, and sympathising deeply with the afflicted, tender to our fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh, the assurance of our sincere and affectionate condolence.

Resolved, That regarding as a national calamity, the melancholy event which has smitten a community distinguished for its civil and social advantages, and whose wealth, enterprise, industry and intelligence, contributed largely to the character and prosperity of our common country, we consider it a right, and cheerfully assume it as a duty, to tender such substantial aid as may be required, to alleviate the sufferings of the destitute, and to assist our sister city in the hour of her affliction.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons from each ward, be appointed to solicit donations, in money, provisions, or other of the necessaries of life, for the relief of the sufferers by fire at Pittsburgh; which committee shall select suitable places for the reception and safe-keeping of such articles as may be received for the above purpose, shall adopt all necessary regulations for the prompt and effectual accomplishment of the purpose of their appointment, and shall transmit the donations of our citizens to the Mayor of Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That the Mayor of this city be requested to transmit these resolutions to the Mayor of Pittsburgh.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Water Witch arrived at New Orleans on the 10th, from Vera Cruz on the 5th inst., bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 25th ult. The receipt at Vera Cruz of intelligence from the U. S. that the measure of Annexation had passed Congress, was very coldly received at that port. The following paragraphs comprise the pitti of the news.—

On the 21st of March the Chamber of Deputies took into consideration this subject of the Annexation of Texas. Resolutions were introduced, and warmly supported, for declaring the provisions of the Treaty of 1831 (ratified in 1832) at an end; for closing the ports of Mexico against all vessels of the United States, and prohibiting the introduction of our manufactures, and, finally, that no proposition from our Government for the restoration of friendly relations should be listened to, save upon the condition that the United States should renounce altogether the plan of annexation.

The New Orleans Bulletin says—

The whole press of Mexico are extremely pugnacious, as to was to have been expected, especially in view of the encouragement which their warlike propensities have received from this country. El Monitor Constitutionel, a journal commenced immediately after the last revolution, in support of the existing Government, indulges in a philippic, particularly violent. It is sadly at a loss to know, how "a miserable majority of two votes," in the Senate, should be allowed to plunge the nation into war with so redoubtable a country as Mexico. Nothing it declares can prevent hostilities, and it accordingly exhorts all Mexicans to die together, rather than suffer degradation and loss of honor.

No final disposition had yet been made of Santa Anna's case.

The New Orleans Tropic says—"Passengers arrived in the Water Witch speak of the war spirit in Nexico as if it was a reality. According to their accounts, the Mexicans are eager for war with the United States."

On the day prior to the sailing of the Water Witch, the British man of war Eurydice set sail for Galveston, with despatches just received from the city of Mexico, for the British Minister in Texas.

The purport of the documents had not transpired, it was rumored, and generally credited, that they contained a complete recognition on the part of Mexico of the independence of Texas, upon the condition that she rejected the proposed Annexation to the United States.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

The Nat. Inteligencer of the 19th contains an important article relative to the present relations between Brazil and this country. It says "we can only infer certainly from these accounts what a really serious difficulty has arisen between our Minister and the Government of Brazil, for the history and consequences of which it is proper our readers should hold themselves prepared."—The accounts alluded to are relative to the slave trade, about which Mr. Tyler sent a Message to Congress.

The point of the matter seems to be that in consequence of Mr. Wise's energetic course in putting it down, he, our Consul at Rio de Janeiro, and our flag, were insulted by the Brazil Government. The aspect of things is serious in that quarter. Two wars at once would be a rather heavy business.

From the Washington Reporter.

Public Meeting.—At a meeting of the citizens of the Borough of Washington, Pa., called on the 17th inst., in pursuance of public notice in reference to the late calamitous fire in the city of Pittsburgh, DANIEL MOORE, Esq., being called to the chair, and John Grayson, Sen., appointed Secretary.

On motion of John Kelsoe, Esq., a subscription Book was opened by the Secretary, and a number of gentlemen advanced to the stand and contributed liberally. The meeting then adjourned.

Hon. T. M. T. M'Kennan opened the business of the meeting by a few appropriate remarks, and proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the sudden calamity which has devastated a large portion of the city of Pittsburgh, and sincerely sympathise with the sufferers under this overwhelming dispensation of Providence.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all to contribute, according to their means, to the relief of the thousands of men, women and children, who in consequence of this sudden and overwhelming disaster are in want of food and raiment, and that with this view the Burgesses and Council of the Borough of Washington, are hereby requested and directed to make an immediate appropriation of three hundred dollars out of the Borough funds to this object.

Resolved further, That if that amount of funds is not now in the Treasury, the Burgesses and Council be authorized to borrow that sum and pledge the taxes for the redemption of the loan.

Resolved further, That Thomas M. T. M'Kennan, Henry Langly, William Smith, Dr. F. J. Le Moyne, George Baird, C. M. Reed. Dr. Joseph Templeton, John Harter, Joseph Henderson, W. J. Wilson, Wm. T. Fleming, John Grayson, David Eckert, John H. Ewing and Dr. John Wishart, be a committee to receive from the citizens of the Borough, such voluntary contributions as they may be able to make and to transmit the funds with as little delay as possible, to the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, for distribution among the sufferers.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the farmers and the citizens of the County, if they have not already acted on the subject, to furnish their money or produce, and that the following persons in different parts of the county be requested to act as committees, to receive and forward what there may be contributed, viz.

[Here follows a long list of the names of Committees.]

NOBLE WASHINGTON.

The following letters exhibit the kindness and sympathy of Washington. The sums here noted as forwarded, are in addition to $140, before transmitted. May Washington never need our benevolence, but if she does it will not be withholden:

Washington, Pa., April 17, 1845.

Mr. D. T. Morgan: Dear Sir—I send you per Mr. Harter $430, which please hand over to the Mayor or a Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in your city.

Our people are now moving, but directed the Burgess and Council to remit $300 out of the Borough fund and I have no doubt we shall make up in all $1000 or $1200 including the amount sent by you a few days since. Many of our citizens prefer sending Flour, Clothing, &c.

We have also Committees in different parts of the County to collect and forward. I mean the *Borough* when I speak of $1000.

Hoping it may be discreetly applied, I am yours truly, C. M. REED.

Saturday morning, April 19.

D. T. Morgan:—I add $70, making $500 in all sent you for the sufferers. More will be in this morning I hope. Please acknowledge $500 in part of the citizens of Washington. Yours truly, C. M. REED, Treas.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN ITEMS.

Conviction and Execution of Tawell.

John Tawell, who was arrested, on the 2nd of January, for the murder of Sarah Hart, at Salt hill, the previous night, was tried at Aylesbury on the 12th instant, and convicted. The trial lasted three days. The prisoner, it will be remembered, who is 61 years of age, and a member of the society of Friends, cohabited with the deceased, by whom he had two children. He was seen emerging from the cottage in which she lived, just as the unfortunate woman was expiring of, it was proved, prussic acid, which he had purchased the same day in London. The murder was discovered by the next door neighbor of the deceased, and information of the deed having been communicated by the electrical telegraph on the Great Western Railway, the prisoner was immediately apprehended.

He denied having been at Salt-hill on the occasion, although his identity was satisfactorily established. The evidence against him was only circumstantial, but so strong, that the jury speedily made up their minds to convict him. He was sentenced to death in very impressive terms by Mr. Baron Parke. Mr. Fitzroy Kelly defended him in an able manner. The learned counsel in the course of his address to the jury, was so overcome by his feelings, that he several times shed tears. The unfortunate man has only been recently married to an amiable and accomplished lady. The case has excited great interest—not less from the peculiarity of the circumstances than from the religious profession of the murderer.

He was executed on Friday, the 28th inst., in front of the gaol at Aylesbury, in presence of many thousands of spectators, and met his fate in a calm and firm manner. It may be satisfactory to those who have taken an interest in this trial to learn that the prisoner has left a written confession of his guilt, and that he had made a previous attempt to poison her in September last, which failed. He states that he was not influenced by pecuniary motives, but by a fear that the relation in which he stood to the unfortunate woman would be discovered by his wife.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Monday morning April 21.

On Friday nothing was done in the way of business. Thursday and Saturday were busy days all over the city, out of the burnt district, and a very considerable business was done. Several showers of rain fell, but owing to the parched state of the earth, produced no effect on the Rivers A good deal of activity prevails on the wharf, and produce is arriving with some freedom. Great exertions are making to accommodate the trade which is flowing into the city. Numbers of those burnt out already have very fair stocks, and the receipts of Groceries from the East are large. The stock of Pittsburgh Manufactures is about equal to present demands in most cases, and where orders have accumulated strenuous exertions are being made to bring them up.

Oats—Sales 500 bu at the river at 18½c.

Flour—The market closed firm on Saturday evening with a decided upward tendency. Sales on the wharf and from wagon at $3,62½@3,75 generally the latter, and $3,87½ for select brands. From store, by the dray-load, $3,81@3,87½, the latter being the current rate, and $4 for choice brands.

Groceries—Some receipts of Sugar and Rice from New Orleans per the Neptune. *Sugar*—Sales of inferior at 6½c, of fair at 7c, and prime at 7¼@7½c by the hhd. The bulk of the stock is of fair and good sugar, which is uniformly held at 7c.

Molasses—The uniform rate for N. O. is 37½c, and sales both to the city and country.

Coffee is hardly so stiff, and in some instances lower rates have been conceded to the trade. We note sales of 300 bags Rio at 7¼@7c for inferior to very superior. The majority of sales are at 7@7½c.

Rice—Sales by the tierce at 4¼c to the trade and 4½c to the country.

Bacon is very firm at 6¼c for bogrounds. Sales of country meat from wagon at 7¼@8c. Sale of 5000 lbs very rough Shoulders at 5c. We hear of no large operations in city cured—held at 5¼, 6¼ and 7¼c for Shoulders, Sides and assorted, and Hams.

Fruit—Sales of Smyrna Figs to the trade at 12½@13c, and by single drum at 14 for Hd. Peaches are not so firm—sale of 50 and 45 bu from store $1,50 P bu. M R Raisins $3, and by single box $3 12½

DIED,

On Wednesday 26th of March JOSEPH C. CAROTHERS of Penn Township, in the 21st year of his age.

The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was highly respected both in the Church and by the inhabitants generally, as was evidenced from the very large and respectable number who followed his remains to the place of repose, until Jesus comes to call him to himself. He was an active and efficient Trustee of the Church; few are to be found who were so willing and so successful, in attending to the duties of that office in a country congregation. An aged father, brothers and sisters, the Church and neighborhood will miss him much; but what is our loss, we hope is his eternal gain.

NOTICE

I hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to us, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Michael Tiernan, late of the city of Allegheny, dec'd, and all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same to us without delay, at our place of residence Allegheny City, or at our place of business, No 124 Wood st, Pittsburgh, Penna. and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment without delay. S. C. TIERNAN,
MORRIS JONES,
ap18-d2&w6t Executors.

DIRUETIC PILL,

For the cure of that troublesome and distressing complaint called BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. SARGANT, Apothecary and Druggist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE disease to which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and is commonly called *Back Ache*, or, more properly, obstructions or chronic inflammation of the Pancreas, Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, &c., which is known by an acute and deep-seated pain in the small of the back; sometimes extending round the ilium to the abdomen, or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to rise without assistance—and many, when stooping, have much difficulty in assuming an erect position.

Pine tp., Allegheny co.

Dr Sargant:—I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend your pills, having been twelve years afflicted with the Back Ache. I have frequently been obliged to crawl on my hands and knees when I have got out of bed to get to a chair, and there sit, being unable to move. I was unable to do any kind of work, and my pain was beyond what any one could imagine.

Mr. James Cole recommended me to take your pills. I obtained a box when I came into town, and took some before I left your shop, and experienced immediate relief, and have never experienced the pains since, that is now seven years since. I wish you to give me some for a member of my family.

Yours respectfully, JAS. McCOMBES.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city, and by his general Agents, J. KIDD & Co.,
jan6 wly No. 60, corner of 4th and Wood st

SELLERS' VERMIFUGE!

The Great Worm Medicine of the day.

NO medicine has ever been offered to the public with stronger claims upon their confidence, than Sellers' Vermifuge. The following new certificates are from persons well known in the city and country.—Read them:—

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1845.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir:—Having used your very justly celebrated Vermifuge, with two of my children, with the happiest result, I do most cheerfully recommend its use as a very effective worm medicine.

Yours respectfully, REUBEN MILLER, Jr

Lower St Clair township, Allegheny Co. Pa.
March 6, 1845.

I hereby certify that, after having used the different Vermifuges and worm preparations made and sold in this city, without any effect, I was induced by a neighbor who had used Sellers' Vermifuge with the finest effect, to buy a bottle. I did so; and two teaspoonsful given to a child of mine 3 years old, brought away more than 40 large worms, and it now enjoys better health than I have ever known it. My neighbor's child passed more than 60 worms. I believe Sellers' Vermifuge superior to any now in use.

BENJAMIN WHITE.

This is to certify that I gave two or three teaspoonsful of Sellers' Vermifuge to a child of mine aged 10 months, and that it passed the same day 12 worms. I also gave Sellers' Vermifuge to another child of mine, and it discharged about 60 large worms. My neighbors have also used Sellers' Vermifuge with the happiest effect

PETER DEVLIN, Baldwin Township,
Allegheny County.

☞This popular Worm Medicine is prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, No 20 Wood st.

Sold also by H. P. SCHWARTZ and J. MITCHELL, Allegheny City. apl

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, at Pittsburgh.

DRS. SPEER & KUHN

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr Speer to give special attention to ALL SURGICAL DISEASES, particularly to

Diseases of the Eye.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice, during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Aliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

THE subscribers have formed a partnership in the practice of the different branches of their profession. All calls in the two cities and the surrounding country will be promptly attended to.

A few Students will be received at their office.

J. R SPEER, M. D.,
Nov. 12, 1841-d&wtf J. S. KUHN, M. D.

Dr. Upham's Vegetable Electuary.

A certain Cure for the Piles.

☞ Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of Piles, yet from its *modus operandi*, or mode of operating, and from extensive personal application, it has proved itself to be a Medicine far superior to all others, in all Diseases of an Inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part of organ. In *Inflammation* and *Congestion* of the *Liver* and *Spleen*; *Inflammation*, *Soreness* and *Ulceration* of the *Stomach*, *Bowels*, *Kidneys* and *Bladder*; in *Inflammatory* and *Mercurial Rheumatism*, and all *Affections* arising from the imprudent or injudicious use of *Mercury*; in all cases where the Blood is powerfully determined towards the *Head*, it is the best Medicine ever discovered. For all *Impurities of the Blood*, arising from any source whatever, and for all *Diseases of the Skin*, it is unrivalled, clearing and improving it in the most remarkable manner. In *Palpitation of the Heart*, *Pain in the Side*, and *Oppression about the Chest*; in *Morbid and Bilious Conditions of the Stomach*, producing Sick Headache; in short, in all cases where a Cathartic or Physic is required, the Electuary will be found fully equal, if not superior, to any other; and especially to those subject to Piles, it will prove an invaluable Physic, as it operates without irritation, which is not the case with most of the purgatives now in use, particularly Powders or Pills containing Aloes, the use of which will invariably return the complaint.

A. UPHAM, M.D. Sole Proprietor, Bowery, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, General Wholesale Agents, 132 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

For sale wholesale and retail by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
apl corner Sixth and Wood streets.

Hazel's Eau Divine de Venus, and NAPPI SOAP.

COMPOSED of a Rich and Botanical Discovery of surprising efficacy for removing the skin soft and fair, as well as imparting a delicate rose tint to the complexion. As a preservative and conservative of that most distinguishing characteristic of loveliness a transparent fair skin, Jules Hazel's Nymph Soap, or Eau Divine de Venus, may be said to exert an almost magic power. Composed of the most pure Oriental Balsamic Plants, to the utter exclusion of all mineral admixture, it is distinguished medicinally for its extremely bland, purifying and soothing action on the skin, and by acting on the pores and minute secretory vessels, expels all impurities from the surface, silkys every tendency to inflammation, and, by this method alone, effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, freckles, sunburn, and other unsightly cutaneous visitations so inimical to female loveliness. Its constant use will change the most bilious complexion into one of radiant whiteness; while on the neck, hands and arms it bestows a delicacy and fairness which its continued use will happily protect with every appearance of youthful charm to the most advanced periods of life.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash, during reveling or exposure to the sun, dust or harsh wind, and after the injurious degree of heat left in crowded assemblies

To gentlemen afflicted with a tenderness of the skin in shaving, the use of the Nymph Soap will be found to allay all cuticular irritation occasioned by common soap or cream, or the climate, which like that of the United States where the variation of the weather sets at defiance all chances of calculation, and where exhal